THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 107. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

Another Account by an Eye-Witness—Interesting Details of the Affair—Incidents of the Bombardment—Foreign Loss very Heavy—That of the Chilians Insignificant, &c.

At seven o'clock A. M. on the 31st of March the English frigates *Sutlej* and *Leander* left their anchorage and disappeared in a southerly direction, but soon after reappeared at the entrance of the bay and took position among the numerous prize ships and transports of the enemy, opposite Vina del Mar, where the supply ship *Nereus* and the *Desolation* were anchored. The French supply ship *Egerie* was anchored at the same place. The ships of the American squadron were the last which left their anchorage in the bay. The obvious slowness of their movements showed but too clearly the unwillingness and the disgust of the American naval officers. Only at the last moment, and when the hour for the consummation of the disgraceful deed had arrived, the American men-of-war began to steer for the northwestern part of the bay where they took position in the rear of the Spanish line.

The ships of the Spaniards were now undisputed masters of the anchorage; only the two floating docks and the boats which had been sunk remained, besides a few towboats. Slowly the Spanish ships began to move to their places—the *Numancia*, *Resolucion*, *Villa de Madrid*, *Blanca*, *Vencedora*, *Paquete de Maule*, and the despatch boat of the *Numancia* had their steam up. The *Berenguela* and the other smaller craft remained at anchor among the groups of prize vessels. A little before eight o'clock the *Numancia* steamed slowly and majestically across the harbor; she stopped at a distance of a mile from the shore, and at ten minutes before eight fired the two guns which were to serve as a last warning, since the bombardment of the city was to begin an hour later. At the same moment the flag of Chili on the Fort San Antonio was raised to the summit of the flagstaff. On the hills thousands of spectators stood breathlessly expecting the solemn and terrible moment.

At eight minutes past 9 A. M. the *Blanca* opened fire on the Custom House with the shout "Long live the Queen!" followed immediately after by the *Villa de Madrid*. It seems that this honor had been shown to the heroes of the fight of Abtao as a reward for taking a small Chilian steamer. But with such a convenient target as the warehouses of Valparaiso, only four hundred metres distant, the Spaniards fired much better than they did at Abtao. Almost every second a dense cloud of dust appeared above the roofs and walls, showing the effect of well-aimed missiles. The solid shot from the rifled guns of the *Villa de Madrid* penetrated the air with a terrible whistling sound. Occasionally we could see white smoke, and soon after flames, caused by the explosion of shells; however, many of these missiles burst in the air, in the water, or on the sides of the hills.

About this time the *Blanca* began to open fire on the Bolsa (Exchange), and the *Intendencia* on the Government and other neighboring buildings. Here, however, the firing was not kept up with the same fury as was noticeable in the bombardment of the Government warehouses, the artillery barracks and the flagstaff. A passionate fury against the national emblem of Chili seemed to fill the breasts of the Spaniards. Hollow, conical, and solid shot literally hailed down on it; but all in vain. Meanwhile the *Resolucion* opened fire on the railroad station, or rather, so imperfect was the aim, on the Faubourg Baron, inhabited densely by thousands. Barcaleel, the commander of the *Resolucion*, fired broadside after broadside in this direction, covering the poorhouse, as well as many public and private dwellings, with a storm of iron. Although protected by a white flag, the hospital still bears the traces of Barcaleel's brutality. Not less glorious was the task soon after undertaken by the sloop *Vencedora*. Taking her position quite near to the *Calle de Cabo*, she fired leisurely at the elegant private villas situated along the shore, especially at Mr. Edwards' house. After this she began firing at the Molo, the Government buildings and the houses in the streets Cochrane and Planchada. Every five minutes a white column of smoke appeared on the *Vencedora*, and towards the end of the firing from her forty-eight and thirty-two pounders (rifled) was rather accurate and effective. At such a short distance it was indeed quite impossible not to hit the mark at every shot. The balls whistled through the air and through the Exchange and the houses of Senor Aguiar and the neighboring buildings as if the solid walls had been so much thin paper. But this was not all. Smoke began to appear in dense masses at the north corner of the third division of Custom House buildings. The flames burst out shortly before noon; columns of black smoke hid the buildings completely. Still the *Villa de Madrid* and the *Resolucion* continued to fire on the warehouses and the arsenal with undiminished energy. A shell from the *Vencedora* set fire to the bathing establishment near the Hotel de la Union, and the flames quickly seized this hotel and were communicated to the streets Cochrane and Planchada. Up to the last moment of the bombardment the shot of the *Vencedora* hailed down upon the devoted city with the most terrible and fatal regularity.

The flag in front of the artillery barracks still waved triumphantly. All efforts to bring it down failed. A solid shot fell quite near to the flagstaff, and a shell burst over it, but that was all that the Spaniards were able to accomplish in the fight, which lasted three hours.

At eight minutes after 12 o'clock the *Numancia* gave the signal to "cease firing," and in the same moment the ships grew silent and took their course by their flag-ship. The thousands of spectators hastened down from the hill into the city to extinguish the fires and see the extent of the damage.

For every thousand dollars' worth of Chilian property destroyed there has been lost a million dollars belonging to foreigners, in most cases the accumulation of long years of hard labor and unremitting exertions.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Monitor "Monadnock" and the Spanish Iron-Clad "Numancia."

WASHINGTON, May 3.—It is known that Commodore Rodgers, in his official report of the bombardment of Valparaiso, says:—"I was absolutely certain that in not less than thirty seconds, and not more than thirty minutes, the *Monadnock*, herself entirely unscratched, would leave only the mastheads of the *Numancia* above water," etc. From the description of the Spanish vessel *Numancia*, previously received in this city, it is known that she is between three and four hundred feet long, and draws twice as much water as the *Monadnock*. She is eight times as high out of water, and one hundred feet longer than the *Monadnock*; cost twice as much money in gold as the latter did in paper, has ten times as many guns, and her daily expenses four times as much. Her armor is only half the thickness of that of the *Monadnock*. The *Numancia* was built in Scotland, and is the best type of the English iron-clads. The impression is she was originally built for the Confederate service. All the vessel of the *Monadnock* class were designed at the Navy Department, and built at our own Government navy yards.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—A rumor is being circulated that Lieutenant General Grant has said that Congress must increase the army, as he could not get along without more troops. The error of this statement will be apparent when the well-known fact is remembered that the reorganization of the Army was effected entirely in accordance with the views of General Grant; nor has the Lieutenant-General expressed himself on any occasion as dissatisfied with the present strength of the army.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The Case in Mulberry Street and that in Ninety-third street—Remarkable Statement of Mr. Jenkins—Report from the Hospital Ship

Mrs. Mary Cole, of No. 115 Mulberry street, whose sickness of cholera was mentioned in yesterday morning's *Times*, was alive last evening, but not expected to recover. She was attacked by diarrhœa, with vomiting, on Wednesday morning, and her illness becoming severe and painful, she summoned a physician, Dr. Gomez, of the Sixth Ward Dispensary, attended her, and among her suffering from cholera, he immediately communicated the intelligence to the officers of the Board of Health.

Dr. Harris hastened to the couch of the patient, and having verified the case as one of undoubted cholera, instructed Drs. Smith and Southwick, of Bellevue Hospital, to attend the woman during the night, and ordered that the house be thoroughly ventilated, and that carbonic acid and salts of iron be employed as disinfectants. Dr. Harris made a second visit to the place yesterday morning, and found the woman easier, the cramps having ceased to annoy her. Last evening Mrs. Coyle was alive, but no hopes of her recovery were entertained.

Mrs. Coyle is a native of Ireland, aged about 35 years. Her husband is a seaman, and arrived home from a voyage on Wednesday night. She moved into the apartments where she lingers on May-day, and first busied herself in cleaning and whitewashing the place; and it is probable that excessive exertion threw her into cholera. The house is a rear tenement-house of the largest class, and is tenanted by about one hundred persons.

Sanitary Superintendent Dalton has not deemed it prudent to remove the uninfected tenants of the house to the Battery Barracks, as there are vacant rooms in the building, into which families can move while their apartments are being ventilated and cleansed. Mrs. Coyle's two little children have been taken away by their relatives; but other occupants of the house have been permitted to remain.

STATEMENT OF MR. BERNARD JENKINS.

Mr. Jenkins, husband of the woman who died on Tuesday in Ninety-third street, near Third avenue, called at the *Times* office yesterday, and said that long ago he buried in his lots, to the depth of eighteen inches, all excrementitious matter on his premises; and that it is not true that Mrs. Jenkins handled or had anything to do with filth in his rear yard prior to the attack which took her off. Mr. Jenkins adds that his wife was subject to vertigo while nursing her children, and he believes that she did not die of cholera. He says that so far from having any water in the cellar of his house, as has been reported, the cellar is perfectly dry, and has been so a long time; and instead of five families, only three dwelt in the building. He indignantly denies the assertion that the place is dirty, and asserts that he has painted and whitewashed the premises within a month. Mr. Jenkins also makes a remarkable statement concerning the conduct of an allopathic physician who met a homœopathic physician in his house, the substance of which is that the latter was doing quite well when the former entered, and that the allopathic physician, with a curse, kicked over the medicine of the homœopathist, and generally misbehaved himself. Mr. Jenkins has left in the *Times* office the names of the persons interested.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE HEALTH OFFICERS.

Residents of the neighborhood have demanded the demolition of Mr. Jenkins' house, but Dr. Dalton thinks that thorough cleansing and fumigation will answer, and he has caused the cleaning and fumigation to be made. The families have been comfortably quartered at the Battery Barracks, there to be kept until their late abode shall have been made fit for habitation. Four families—in all, twenty-three persons—are quartered in the barracks, and they are represented as being cheerful and well cared for. They are not kept as in prison, but they are all required to be within the enclosure before 8 o'clock in the evening. No person is permitted to take any uninspected bundle into or from the Battery inclosure.

Drs. Harris and Dalton believe that if they are, hereafter, promptly notified of cholera cases, they can check the disease in its incipient stages; but in case of the prevalence of diarrhœa they fear a panic among the inhabitants of tenement-houses—a panic which may be more disastrous than even the much-dreaded cholera. Much difficulty has been experienced in securing good female nurses who have no fear of cholera. Application has been made to the various mission societies; but many of the nurses whom they recommended are not fitted for the work.

FROM THE LOWER BAY.

The following is the latest from the Lower bay:—

Total number of cases on board the Hospital-ship *Falcon*, May 2	101
New cases	2
Total May 3	103

The new cases were William Hill, aged 18, from Cavan, Ireland, and Patrick McGalvey, 36, from Dublin.

The cabin passengers of the *England* and *Virginia* have gone to the city.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

May 3, 1866.

The application of the cabin passengers of the *Virginia* and *England* for permission to land, was referred by the Board of Health to the Port Physician, and at the meeting yesterday of officers of Quarantine, Emigration, and Health, permission was granted. The passengers accordingly came up yesterday afternoon.

The application which the Quarantine Commission recently made to the War Department for authority to use the point of Sandy Hook for the erection of temporary hospital buildings, did not contemplate the landing of cholera patients there, the intention being, rather, to disembark uninfected passengers, and treat the sick on board hospital ships. A Committe of Conference had been appointed by the authorities of New Jersey, and it is hoped that this committee and our health officers may arrange a plan for the adjustment of New York and New Jersey quarantine disputes.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Fenians.

STEPHENS TO BE PUT ON TRIAL—THE SENATE SESSION OF TO-MORROW—GRAND REVIVAL IN JERSEY CITY.

Yesterday the Fenians of the city were canvassing the propositon of the Manhattan Centres to try Stephens for complicity in the malfeasance for which they have just ousted O'Mahony. They claim that O'Mahony would have never bled them so fearfully had it not been for Stephens, who cloaked and abetted him. So copious have been the Manhattan contributions that the circles here are said to be exhausted, many of their families being entirely laid bare to the attacks of dire poverty. The feeling is intense, and all sorts of threats and execrations reverberate through the Irish community of New York.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE SENATE

will be held in this city to-morrow. This is supposed to be the winding up conclave. The Senatorial gentlemen have arranged domestic matters, and now come on, some to take hold of the administrative department, and others to shoulder the musket.—*New York Herald.*

CATTLE DISEASE IN THE SOUTH.—The Memphis (Tenn.) *Argus* reports that a colic is carrying off the mules in that section by thousands. The disease was at first confined to the low river country, but it now extends to the upland farms as well, and is attributed by the *Argus* to the use of Northern-grown corn.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court.—James Bedwander.—The United States vs. John Buchanan, David Smith, George Holmes, Thomas Lowndes, Richard Lowndes, Gottlieb Stumpff, John Fleischman, James Orr, Charles Richardson, and Thomas Johnson. In this case a hearing was had this morning on a writ of habeas corpus. The defendants were committed a few days ago by United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith on a charge of resisting the United States Marshal in the service of a certain process issued out of this Court.

It appears that on the 26th ult. Deputy Marshal Sharkey and another officer, having a certain subpœna in equity and a writ of injunction issued out of the Court in the case of Goodyear et al. vs. Mowry and Goodyear et al. vs. Smith and others to be served on the defendants therein, proceeded to a factory near Avondale, Chester county, to serve them. There he was not only resisted, but attacked and beaten while endeavoring to discharge his duties.

On returning and reporting these facts, a warrant of arrest was issued against the parties and the United States Marshal and his deputies and several police officers proceeded to Chester county to serve it. The service of this warrant was also resisted, but the Marshal and the officers forced the door of the factory and succeeded in arresting the defendants.

The testimony in the case is the same as was given before the United States Commissioner, a few days ago, and reported then in our columns. The hearing had not concluded when we closed our report. The United States District Attorney, Charles Gilpin, and Assistant United States District Attorney John K. Valentine, appeared for the Government, and Messrs. Charles T. Bonsall, Daniel Dougherty, and John P. O'Neill for the defendants.

A Strange Case.

PERSISTENT ATTACKS ON A DEFENCELESS WOMAN—A SERIES OF MURDEROUS ASSAULTS—A MYSTERIOUS CHARACTER.

In yesterday's EVENING TELEGRAPH we published a short account of a vile and cowardly assault on a married lady named Hannah Adams, who resides in Foulkrod street, Frankford, wherein it was stated that some unknown party on Wednesday evening last threw a quantity of white powder of an injurious character into the face of the lady in question, severely injuring her about the face and eyes. Our reporter has made an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the case, and the following singular particulars have been developed:—

Mrs. Adams has been married about ten years to Mr. Thomas Adams, who is at present the driver of the Decatur Steam Fire Engine Company of Frankford, and was formerly employed by the Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company. They are both quiet, respectable people, and well thought of by all their acquaintances.

It appears that, about five years since, a man dressed in a heavy overcoat, and who apparently took precautions to prevent his face from being distinctly seen knocked at the door of Mr. Adams' residence after dark, and handed Mrs. Adams what purported to be an order for the sum of $20. This order was signed Thomas Adams, and stated that as he had not time to come home, to give the required sum to the bearer.

Mrs. Adams examined the note, and told her sister that, as her husband could not write, she doubted the authenticity of the note. The man was evidently prepared for this, for he pointed to a cross on the margin of the paper, and said that Mr. Adams had placed his mark there. After some further parley the money was handed over, and the man left. It was discovered on the arrival home of Mr. Adams that the note was a forgery.

Nothing else was seen of the man for about three months, when he knocked at the door one evening during Mr. Adams' absence, and as soon as Mrs. Adams opened the same she recognized him, and charged him with fleecing her out of the $20. He at once commenced a violent assault on her, knocking her down and otherwise maltreating her.

During the struggle Mrs. Adams succeeded in administering to her assailant a pretty severe kick, which so disabled him that he beat a hasty retreat. This was the last seen or heard of the mysterious character for a long time, when one evening he again knocked at the door during Mr. Adams' absence and Mrs. Adams, thinking something wrong, would not answer it. He then left, but the next morning Mrs. Adams found under the door a note, which read as follows, and which we publish *verbatim et literatim*:—

"excuse this paper Tom for your money is most gone. thought I would write you a few lines before I left these parts to leave you know I was going but if I can lay hands on your wife I will run a dagger through her heart or poison her infernal eyes from their sockets, that for Larkins the first thing he knows he will be laying in ashes I am off to-night on the iron horse but I may call on you again. Find me if you can—I have as many friends as you."

This was the last of the fellow until July 22 1934, when Mrs. Adams received a note of a very threatening character, breathing revenge, and stating that he intended to murder her, etc. Lieutenant Somers was then consulted, and the police put on his track, but the strictest search failed to find out his whereabouts, or any clue to who the dangerous character was.

The fellow appeared to know that the police were after him, for he addressed a note to Lieutenant Somers of a very insulting character, calling him all sorts of names, and defying him to find out his whereabouts.

On the 23d of September following he went again to Mrs. Adams' residence, and while she was unsuspecting engaged in putting some chickens in a coop for tormentor suddenly appeared from behind the fence, and struck her a violent blow, knocking her down. He then proceeded to throw a bag over her head, and tying a rope around her neck dragged her some distance to a coal pile, and left her there for dead. Mrs. Adams was conscious enough, however, to hear him say as he left, "I have finished that job now."

Mrs. Adams was missed, and after a search she was found insensible, lying near the coal pile as described. Medical attendance was procured, and in course of time she recovered.

The scoundrel again absented himself until last Wednesday, when he attempted to carry out his threat of putting Mrs. Adams' eyes out.

She had just gone out of the house to call in the children, when the fellow made his appearance again behind the fence, and threw a quantity of white powder in her face, injuring her as described. The unfortunate lady is suffering very much from this last attack, and it is doubtful if she will ever recover the use of her eyes. Some of the powder got on her tongue, and it commenced to swell. It has not yet been found out what the powder used by the villain consist of.

Herman Plate was charged with arson in burning a cigar store, No. 310 South street, with intent to defraud the Kensington Insurance Company. At half-past twelve o'clock, A. M., March 28, the fire was discovered. The store, that is, house and stock, was insured for $1000. On the morning of the 28th, defendant went to the insurance office and demanded his money. He said that his loss exceeded the insurance.

He was at a saloon on South street, till twenty minutes after 12 o'clock and then went across the street to his boarding house. The lady of the house heard some one come in at that time, who, she supposed, was the defendant. She did not see him or speak to him; but, when the alarm was given, she went to his room to awake him and found him asleep. There has yet been no positive evidence as to his guilt. Still on trial.

WASHINGTON (VA.) COLLEGE—ELECTION OF PROFESSORS.—A meeting of the Board of Trustees of Washington College, of which General Lee is President, was held at Lexington, Va., on the 26th of April, for the purpose of electing additional professors. The Richmond *Dispatch* says the following are the elections to the several chairs:—

Natural Philosophy.—Professor Richard S. McCulloch, late Chief of the Confederate Nitre and Mining Bureau and but recently released from a long and pain ul imprisonment in Fort Pulaski.

Mental and Moral Science.—Rev. James A. Lefevre, of Baltimore. This gentleman, is well known as a Presbyterian clergyman of ability and learning.

Applied Mathematics.—Colonel William Allen, of Augusta county, formerly chief ordnance officer of the 2d Army Corps, and since the close of the war President of the National Bank of Staunton.

Modern Languages.—Professor Edward S. Joynes, of "William and Mary" College.

Three assistant professors were then elected, as follows:—Latin—Captain Charles P. Brady. Greek—Colonel John W. Neidy. Mathematics—R. F. Beal.

QUARTETTES.—We learn that one day last week a lady residing in the western section of the city presented her husband with four children at one birth. They are reported as doing well, and said to be of fine size and appearance. This is a most extraordinary case, and may be questioned by some persons, but our information is from a source entitled to every reliance.—*Richmond Times.*

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Niagara Canal.

The Niagara Falls Canal scheme evinces but little strength in the Senate.

Treasury Business.

In April, 24,113 military accounts were settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department.

Washington Postal Affairs.

There are 100,000 letters delivered through the city of Washington monthly, and 60,000 to 70,000 collected per month.

Alexander H. Stephens

is expected back here next week to counsel with his friends upon the reconstruction policy of the President, and the political course of the Democratic party, to which he is now devotedly attached.

Freed People in Alexandria

The reports of the Intelligence Office for Freedmen in Alexandria, for April, show that 241 applications have been made for servants, 146 freed people have applied for employment, and 164 were furnished with employment, and $136 was received as fees for making contracts.

Treasury Accounts.

The amount involved in the settlement of accounts in the Sixth Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department during the month of April, including foreign mails, was $1,978,480. During the same period the Fourth Auditor's Office adjusted 3044 naval prize claims, involving $8,494,751.

Military Personal.

An order directing Brevet Brigadier-General James H. Wilson, of the Engineer Corps, to report to the Engineer of the defenses of Delaware river and bay as his assistant, has been confirmed by the War Department. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hoag, of the 4th United States Colored Troops, has been ordered to General Howard for assignment to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau.

General Hancock's Military Board,

now examining breech-loading rifles for the purpose of substituting a new model for the Springfield muzzle-loading rifle, are rapidly drawing their labors to a close. Thus far nearly fifty patterns have been examined, and the best of them are now being tested on strength, penetration, range, and accuracy. All inventors, in order to secure an examination of their respective patents, must present them previous to May 21, as none will be inspected after that date. The report will then be made up, and probably be completed by June 1.

The Details of the Public Debt.

The following is a condensed summary of the public debt of the United States on the 1st inst., as compared with the previous monthly statement of April 1:—

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1, 1866.

	April 1, 1866.	May 1, 1866.
Original 5 20s	$514,480,600	$514,480,600
5-20s, new, 1864	100,000,000	100,000,000
5 20s, new, 1865	65,175,500	71,008,500
6 per cents., 1881	283,715,650	283,744,150
5 per cents, 10 40s	171,219,100	171,219,100
Old 6 per cents	18,328,592	18,323,592
Old 5 per cents	27,022,020	27,022,000
Total gold-bearing	$1,186,236,342	$1,185,092,842
7 30 per cents	$817,014,000	$816,512,650
Compound legal tenders	172,012,141	167,012,141
5 per cent legal tenders	8,569,900	6,036,900
6 per cent certificates	62,258,000	62,620,000
6 per cent. stock to Pacific Road	4,634,000	4,634,000
Total currency-bearing	$1,064,455,041	$1,056,815,691
Deposits on interest	121,751,970	131,497,853
Gold deposits, no interest	9,665,760	9,086,420
Total on deposit	$131,417,730	$140,584,273
Cash in Treasury	122,147,381	137,967,029
Difference against Treasury	$9,269,749	$2,547,244
Greenbacks	$422,749,252	$415,164,31
Fractional Currency	28,005,452	28,102,017
Past due notes and bonds	930,680	877,730
Total free of interest	$451,685,384	$444,234,068
Total public debt	$2,705,646,516	$2,689,689,842
Decrease since April 1	6,023,484	25,956,674

On Hand. April 1, 1866. May 1, 1866.

In gold	$82,069,701	$76,676,407
In currency	60,077,680	61,310,622
Total as above	$122,147,381	$137,987,029

The changes in the statement since April 1 are:—

Decrease Greenbacks	$7,584,934
In Compound Legal Tenders	5,000,000
In Five per cent Legal Tenders	2,500,000
Decrease in Net Difference against Deposit Account	6,722,505
In Past due Notes and Bonds	52,950
In Seven-thirty per cent. Notes	501,350
Total decrease	$22,351,789
Increase in Funded Stocks	$5,856,500
In Treasury Certificates	332,000
In Fractional Currency	186,565
	6,405,065
Net decrease, as above	$15,963,674

The public debt reached its maximum on the schedule of the 31st of August last, when the total stood, $2,757,781,190; present total, $2,689,689,842; net reduction in eight months, $68,091,348.

The public debt stood, on the 1st of October last, at the close of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, $2,745,061,844. As against April 1, 1866, $2,689,689,842. Decrease since October 1, $55,372,002.

The Secretary estimated that for the second, third, and fourth quarters of the fiscal year (say up to the 30th of June, 1866), his revenues would fall *short* of the demands upon the Treasury by $112,194,947. At the end of seven months of this term of nine months, he finds *in excess* $55,372,002.

The present statement and its most gratifying decrease in the grand total of the public debt, go very far to confirm the opinion which we have heretofore repeatedly expressed, that in another fiscal year, or say in the next fourteen months to June 30, 1867, the interest-bearing debt of the United States can be, ought to be, and we sincerely hope will be brought within *two thousand millions of dollars*, and this being once consolidated into the uniform thirty years five per cent. stock, as designed by the bill reported yesterday, will reduce the annual charge upon the Customs Revenue for interest to one hundred millions.

Treasury Receipts.

The month of May opens well for the internal revenues. The Treasury has received $4,873,880 in the first three days. Mr. Sherman's thirty five year five per cent. loan bill is freely canvassed in all quarters, and favorable opinion as to its practicability and success is rapidly increasing. A strong evidence of this is seen in the rapid appreciation of Ten-forties. There is a strong probability of the passage of the bill.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day rendered the following decision in regard to licenses and incomes:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1866.—The use of Form 11½ was suggested by frequent losses which resulted from delay in returning the annual list. Many persons, who have paid for their licenses at the time of making their applications, were subsequently found to be insolvent, or to have died or absconded. Tax-payers are as much interested as the Government that licenses shall be delivered as soon as possible after the first of May, as they will be thus enabled to exhibit such licenses when required. It was therefore prescribed that applications for licenses should in all cases be returned promptly to the Collector accompanied by lists thereof, in duplicate, on Form 11½. The attention of Assessors and Collectors is therefore now specially called to the instructions contained in Series II, No. 1, relative to applications for licenses, and they will be expected to fully comply, as Form 87 cannot be used until after the annual list is advertised. A notice form, No. 100, should be served when licenses are ready for delivery. To facilitate the prompt and early collection of the income tax, assessors, when they have received a sufficient number of returns, of the correctness of which they are satisfied, may transmit to the Collector on Form 28 the assessments made on such returns. But no return which is questioned, nor any assessment made by the Assistant Assessor in the absence of a return, should be reported until after appeals have been heard. On receipt of such advance sheet the collector will serve notice on Form No. 101. The assessments thus transmitted in advance of the regular list should be entered on the annual list, and be receipted for on that list. The appeals should be advertised and the law complied with in all respects as if advance sheets had not been forwarded. It will be borne in mind that distraint cannot be made for either license or income taxes until after the complete annual list has been returned and advertised. Forms Nos. 100 and 101 are now in the hands of the printer, and orders therefor will very shortly be filled.

Delegation from Texas.

Just before the adjournment of the late Texas State Constitutional Convention, a resolution was adopted which appointed four of its members, Messrs. J. W. Henderson, R. H. Lane, J. A. Porter, and John Hancock, a committee to visit Washington, and lay before the President the result of the deliberation of the Convention. These delegates arrived here and called upon the President yesterday, and laid before Mr. Johnson the official copies of the ordinances adopted by the Convention, declaring the Ordinance of Secession null and void, repudiating the Rebel debt, giving freedmen the right to testify in Courts, etc. etc. The delegates expressed their gratitude to Mr. Johnson for his efforts to restore the Union, and his patriotic administration of the executive affairs of the Government, and they proclaimed their unbounded confidence in his integrity and firmness in the right. The President thanked the delegates for this manifestation of confidence, and said he felt truly gratified that the State of Texas had accepted the situation, and had so promptly and unequivocally embraced in her organic law the liberal, just, and necessary features just recited. He hoped the time was near at hand when the State would be represented in Congress by good and loyal men.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Excursion to Annapolis—Political Differences, Etc

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—The members of the American Medical Association are on a grand excursion to-day to Annapolis, and will pay their respects to Governor Swann. Mayor Chapman and the City Councils accompany them.

There is a decided contest at present between the two wings of the Union party here, but the Congressional party will evidently triumph.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The new residence of Henry Varrig, at Clifton, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $4000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Political News.

IOWA CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.—Congressman Hubbard announces himself as a candidate for renomination in the Sixth District of Iowa. There is every prospect for a nice fight in the Fifth District for the nomination. The radical clique at Desmoines are doing all they can to defeat John A. Kasson, the present member.

JOHNSON CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION IN INDIANA.—The Democrats and Johnson men of the "burnt district," in Indiana, have fused on the nomination for Congressman, and hold a joint convention on the 10th of next month. Judge Kilgore is named as the probable nominee to make the race against Julian.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHIELDS ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.—Major-General James Shields addressed a mass meeting of the citizens of Livingston county, Missouri, on April 9th. He took emphatic ground against the radicals and their policy, and vigorously defended President Johnson.

OHIO UNION STATE CONVENTION.—A call for an Ohio Union State Convention, to be held at Columbus, June 20, for the nomination of candidates for Secretary of State and Judge of the Supreme Court, was made on Wednesday last by the Union Committee.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR KENTUCKY.—President Johnson has appointed Colonel B. H. Bristow to the position of United States District Attorney for Kentucky, in place of Josaua Tevis, resigned.

INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.—Hon. D. W. Voorhees declines being a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District. Judge Hanna or Judge Claypool will probably be the candidate for the position in that district.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Iowa Democratic State Central Committee have designated the 6th of June as the time for holding the Democratic State Convention for that State.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The "sugaring season" being now over, the accounts from all quarters state that the yield has been unprecedented. The quality is also better than ordinary—the farmers having improved on the old modes of manufacturing the article.

CANADIAN CONFEDERACY.—The Halifax *Sun* says that the Government in the Nova Scotia Legislature pressed the Confederation scheme to an early vote, on the ground that the papers of the province were openly preaching sedition.

INSURANCE IN BOSTON.—During the past year the insurance companies of Boston have reduced the rates of insurance on the average twenty per cent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, May 4, 1866.

There was more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 53¾@54, the latter rate an advance of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 33½@33¾, the latter rate an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 121¼, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 63¾, no change; Catawissa preferred at 30¾@30½, a slight advance; and Northern Central at 44¾, no change. 35 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61¾ for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common, and 41 for preferred do.

Government bonds are in better demand at an advance. 5-20s sold at 102@102¼; 6s of 1881 at 108½; 7·30s at 102; and 10-40s at 95¼@96. State and City loans are unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 88, and new City 6s at 96¾@96¾.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Girard College sold at 26½; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19@19½. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 52½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 53 for Chesnut and Walnut; 36½ for Hestonville; and 35 for Union.

In Bank shares there is nothing doing. 140 was bid for First National; 206 for North America; 28 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 39 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 60 for City; and 61 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares are firmly held at full prices. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35@35¼, a slight advance. 27¾ was bid for common do; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 15¾ for Susquehanna Canal; 51 for Delaware Division; and 61½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"The Government list was very strong and buoyant yesterday, in view of the contemplated issue at not less than par, of a 5 per cent. coin-bearing consolidated stock, exclusively for funding purposes, and of the probability of an early general exchange, on the basis of par, of the outstanding Ten-forty year 5 per cent. bonds, for bonds of the new issue, very large purchases of Ten-forties have been made within a day or two. As the short date obligations of the Government come under the control of the Treasury Department, and are redeemed or exchanged for the 5 per cent. consolidated stock, as provided for by the funding measure introduced by Senator Sherman, with the sanction of Secretary McCulloch, the 1881 bonds will be the only six per cent. coin-bearing stock of the United States remaining in the market. As such, this stock must command a premium proportioned to the rate of interest which it carries and to the permanency of the investment. The Five-twenties were decidedly stronger, and not offered any way freely, as the confidence by holders was increased by the very favorable reception of the funding projects, which were generally regarded as eminently calculated to promote the public credit."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is easy at 4@5 per cent., and is steadily tending towards lower rates. The payment of the May coupon gives employment to money, and the return of 5-20s from Europe has not been without effect in sustaining the rate of interest. After a few days these disturbing causes will cease to operate, and call loans be more abundant than ever. In commercial paper rates favor the seller. Prime bills sell at 6½@7, and good at 7½@9 per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$150	U S 5-20s 62	102	10 sh Cam & Am	121½
$500	do	102	200 sh Reading	b5 53¾
$1000	do	1864 102½	100 sh do	b30 54
$100	U S 10-40s	95¾	200 sh do	b30 54
$4000	do	96	100 sh do	b30 54
$1000	U S 7 30s	102	300 sh do	b10 54
$7000	do	June 102¾	100 sh do	s30 53¾
$7000	Pa 6s	88	200 sh do	s30 53¾
$1900	City 6s, new	96¾	100 sh do	54
$700	do	96	100 sh do	b5 int. 54
$1000	do	96¾	600 sh do	54
$3000	Pa Wr Loan	101	100 sh Black Heath	3
$16000	U S 6s '81	108½	200 sh Pa R	b5 53¾
$5000	Pa R 1st mt 6s	100	100 sh do	b5 53¾
$5000	Reading 6s, 44	89¾	50 sh do	b5 53¾
100	sh Girard Coll	26½	40 sh do	53¾
100	sh Phil & Erie	33½	60 sh do	53¾
100	sh do	33¾	7 sh do	53¾
600	sh do	33¾	28 sh Morris Cl	77½
200	sh do	b30 33¾	100 sh 13th & 15th	19
300	sh do	b30 33¾	500 sh Catawissa pf	30¾
300	sh do	b30 33¾	200 sh do	30¾
200	sh Sch Nv pf	35	100 sh N Central	44¾
300	sh do	b30 35¼		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A. M.	127½	12 M.	127
11 A. M.	127½	1 P. M.	127

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	127¼	127½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	110	112
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	127¼	127½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	121	123
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11¼	11½
" " July, 1864	10¾	11¼
" " August, 1864	10¼	10¾
" " October, 1864	9¼	9¾
" " Dec., 1864	8¼	8¾
" " May, 1865	5¾	6¼
" " August, 1865	4¼	4¾
" " Sept., 1865	3¾	4¼
" " October, 1865	3¼	3¾

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Proposed New Loan.

From the Tribune.

The necessity of a plan for the absorption of the rapidly maturing war loans of the Government has been answered by Mr. Senator Sherman in a bill reported to Congress on Wednesday from the Finance Committee of the Senate. Now that peace is fully established, and we have more money coming in than we can conveniently spend, it is our duty to remove, as speedily and as surely as possible, the burdens imposed upon us by the necessities of war. The great Seven-thirty loan runs but three years, and the first series will soon be ready for redemption. The first series of the Five-twenty loan ($514,000,000) will be within the control of the Government May 1, 1867, and the Treasury will have the opportunity of reducing it and issuing a five per cent. loan. About $400,000,000 of our debt is now in the immediate control of the Treasury—including temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, one and two year five per cent. notes, and three year interest-bearing legal tenders. There is, of course, a provision that, upon the maturing of the Seven-thirty loan, the Government may offer the Five-twenty in exchange. This is a matter worthy of further consideration. The Five-twenty loan is six per cent. interest-bearing, and the question arises must we continue to pay six per cent. in gold when money can be for five?

A loan running from thirty to forty years, bearing five per cent., would be a better investment than any given by European countries. The holder would surrender one per cent. to avoid taxation, and the Government could apply this one per cent. to the creating of a sinking fund and the ultimate discharge of the national debt. No financial statesmanship is sound that does not recognize the necessity of paying that debt sooner or later, and we trust Mr. Sherman's bill is good in this essential. The gain of the one per cent. would not be a loss to the Treasury. Amounting to 16⅔ per cent. of the aggregate interest, it would be three times as large as the five per cent. income tax collected from the holders of Government loans, and would be virtually collecting a tax from the immense number of the poorer classes whose incomes, being less than $600 per annum, escape the operation of the tax law. Foreign holders of bonds, also, would thus pay a tax, from which they are now exempt.

These are practical considerations, and we trust they will be duly considered by Congress. The saving of this one per cent. is greater than the revenue accruing from any national tax while it gives the loan the generous and popular feature of being absolutely free from taxation. The holder sees that his investment is certain, intact, not subject to the whims or oppression of any future Congress—such a Congress, for instance, as we might have with a reconstructed South eager to repudiate the national debt, or compel the payment of their own by threatening repudiation. This reduction of the interest-rate would give a more healthy tone to business and finance. The present war rates injure the country—affecting, particularly, manufacturing, commercial, and producing interests, compelling business men to pay higher rates for money than the ordinary laws of trade require, and thus giving advantage to those foreign holders whose capital is abundant and cheap, and whose manufactures are accordingly lessened in cost. The reduction of interest on the national loan would be of great advantage to the country, and be a sure step towards resuming specie payments.

There is still another financial consideration in this proposition. Let us suppose that the Government, by some wise and energetic method (Jay Cooke's, for instance), succeeds in negotiating $2,000,000,000 of the five per cent. loan, or, rather, in replacing Five-twenties and Seven-thirties to that amount. The saving of interest alone would be $20,000,000 per annum, and this saving, invested semi-annually and compounded, would pay off the whole national debt in 36½ years. To make it more plain, we will suppose that the difference between five per cent. and six per cent. be set apart semi-annually as a sinking fund, bearing compound interest, for 20 years and 40 years:—

Principal in 20 years	$400,000,000
Compound interest in 20 years	284,793,956
Total	$684,793,956
Principal in 40 years	$800,000,000
Compound interest in 40 years	1,712,948,433
Total	$2,512,948,433
In 36½ years, compound interest and principal amounting to	$2,050,557,203

The mere fact of this one per cent. being set apart as a sinking fund would give great confidence to the foreign and domestic holders by showing that a fair, honest, straightforward plan had been adopted to meet the national debt. There might probably be some ill feeling towards the five per cent. loan, and we may be told that if the Ten-forty five per cent. loan is permitted to sell at 94½ and 95, there would be no encouragement in asking people to accept an investment that would probably fall below par. The ten-forty loan, one of the best investments in existence, is only below par because Seven-thirties and Five-twenties are so abundant. There was a time when the first series of the Five-twenties was as low as 91. It was a period of great depression, when we were being defeated, and gold was quivering, and they remained down for months. Not long since the Seven-thirty loan was as low as 96, and now it is quoted at 101½, and has been steadily rising until it has almost reached the Five-twenty. Let us have the new five per cent. loan running for thirty or forty years, and we have no doubt that it will soon be at a premium, and continue to be the most acceptable investment in existence.

Present Aspect of the German Question.

From the Times.

Each new mail from Europe changes materially, in some degree, the aspect of the German question.

The strength of the Prussian position lies in the kingdom being led by an ambitious and most able statesman, who is not accused, even by his enemies, of letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would."

Herr von Bismark is known to be as bold as he is unscrupulous. But the weakness of Prussia is also in the fact that this same leader is an absolutist. As the conqueror of the Duchies, the remodeller of the Diet, the promoter of German unity, and the humbler of Austria, he would enjoy vast popularity among his countrymen, and throughout Germany. But he is chiefly known as the uncompromising enemy of popular liberty. His tyrannical course with the Prussian Parliament, his arbitrary attack, last summer, on the right of free assembly, when he broke up, in a brutal manner, a musical convention at Cologne, and other reactionary expressions and deeds, have drawn upon him the undying hostility of the Liberal party of Germany. They do not believe him, even when he offers them the long-cherished desire of their heart—the humbling of the great supporter in Germany of priestcraft and tyranny—the Austrian Empire. He now begins to feel their opposition.

The National Verein, which comprises all the best-known Liberals of Prussia, have met in Berlin, and thrown themselves across his path. They urge the military and civil union of the Duchies, independent of both Austria and Prussia; they deprecate all forcible annexation; they have no faith in a new election to a Diet based on universal suffrage, offered by a Bismark, and they decline to give their support or encouragement to a war with Austria, led by a Minister who has shown so repeatedly his deadly opposition to the principles of constitutional liberty.

Whatever value may attach to the Liberal meetings in the smaller towns of Prussia, these declaration of the leading Liberal members of the Prussian Parliament are of great importance. They show that "young Prussia," despite its ambition, is opposed to a war, with Bismark as a leader, and that the great supporters of the contest will be among the gentry, the office-holders, and the "fogies." (*the Junker*)—those who oppose all the liberal tendencies of the age. It is true that even with them, so absolute is the Minister, and so merely fictitious is Parliamentary life in Prussia, war might be commenced, and for a few months be vigorously waged by the Government.

But there must come Parliamentary supplies, popular loans, addresses to the people, and the use of modern machinery for extracting or winning money from the pockets of the masses, and for increasing the levies Parliament then must be used, and the despised Liberals would have their voice.

Von Bismark finds also that a proposition for universal suffrage from him is received with something of the same enthusiasm by Germany that the Democratic sentiments of Napoleon extort from Europe. The Liberals doubt it, and the Conservatives dread it, though the majority of the German people will hail its adoption with delight under any other auspices. But as the delegates to the Diet from the minor States are selected or approved by the Princes, there is not much probability of the daring proposal being accepted.

The Diet pronounced boldly against the legality of war between two of its members, and are using every effort to promote peace. From all these causes the King hesitates. He dreads to make the final cast. He delays to sign the order to "mobilize" or put on a war footing the 6th Corps. He may retreat. The Minister will never yield; the King may. If peace is at hand, we shall hear of Bismark's resignation. And unscrupulous, illiberal, reactionary as he is, he will retire with the secret admiration of all Prussia, for the unequalled daring and matchless skill of his diplomacy, which for a time has made the kingdom the centre and leader of Europe, which has beaten Denmark, won a seaport and two provinces to the realm, ousted the Austrians from them, defied and almost humbled the ancient empire, which has led the Diet, and moreover many of the smaller States, allied Italy to Prussia, and held revolution and liberalism in check. Such a man may be the high priest of tyranny and illiberalism, but he is a statesman such as Germany has not seen for a generation.

The last steamer brought us the pretended text of a treaty between Italy and Prussia; a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, whereby the latter is not to make peace till Venetia is recovered to the Italian Kingdom, nor the former till the Elbe-Duchies are secure in Prussian possession.

This may be substantially the agreement between the two powers. It would be the height of wisdom in both to make it, and each power would undoubtedly be of immense help to the other, under such a compact, but that this should as yet be public, we extremely doubt.

Bombardment of Valparaiso.

From the World.

We suppose there can be no doubt that the whole civilized world will regard the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet as an atrocious outrage. Had it not been for the sneaking and irresolute conduct of the British Admiral that appalling crime against humanity might have been prevented. The British residents, whose lives and property were in jeopardy, called upon him, as they had a right to do, for protection; and he excused himself from interference by saying that his squadron was insufficient to cope with that of the Spaniards. This was a weak excuse; since the insufficiency of his fleet was no reason why he should not have united with the American Commodore in an energetic protest; and it is possible that a united protest might have been effective without a resort to force. Pleading the insufficiency of his force was, at least, admission that there were good moral grounds for interference; for, if there were not, *that* should have been assigned to the British residents as his excuse for inaction.

But if the moral reasons were good, they ought to have been backed by physical force. Commodore Rodgers has let slip a great opportunity to assume the heroic responsibility, which, besides rendering a distinguished service to humanity, would have been a valuable contribution to the fame of his country. He would, no doubt, have transcended his instructions, the general tenor of which very properly required him to observe a strict neutrality; but instructions cannot foresee every emergency, nor would it have been courteous in our Government to have assumed, in advance of the facts, that Spain would, in her mode of prosecuting hostilities, outrage humanity and civilization. What was Commodore Rodgers, with a powerful fleet, in Chilian waters *for?* Does our Government build and arm war-ships, and send them to cruise on distant coasts, merely as an idle pageant? Is it all for a vain show, as if his fleet were no better than a collection of "painted ships upon a painted ocean?" We repeat, what was Commodore Rodgers and his fleet at Valparaiso for? Why does our navy cruise in all seas, bearing not mimic guns, but iron-throated ordnance; not Chinese fire-crackers, but veritable gunpowder? The country incurs this expense for the protection of American citizens and the upholding of American interests, "whithersoever scattered abroad." Now, if the bombardment of Valparaiso, in which there were American property, defenseless American citizens, and helpless American women and children, was not a case for backing protests with shotted guns, by what possibility can such a case ever arise? Why be at the great expense of sending a naval force to distant waters at all, if the iron turoats are to be "dumb dogs that cannot bark" in an emergency like this? True, our Minister *protested*, and tried to get others to join in the protest; but he could equally have made an ineffectual protest, if there had been no American squadron in those waters. *What is the use* of sending to those distant shores a powerful American fleet to look after and protect American citizens, if, in the very crisis of their peril, our ships lie lazily by, as inert spectators of a cruel and inhuman bombardment? We ask, still again, what were they there *for?* For aught anybody can see, they might, for all purposes of protection, as well have been at home, laid up in the stocks, as to be in the harbor of Valparaiso passive spectators of this outrage.

We do not complain of the neutrality of our Government in the war between Spain and Chili. It is not a question of neutrality at all, but a question of protection to American citizens. If neutral obligations forbade Commodore Rodgers to make a threat, or to fire a gun, on what principle did our Minister there make so earnest a protest? If the Spanish Admiral was about to perpetrate a justifiable act of war, the protest itself was a violation of neutrality. But if the bombardment was *not* a justifiable act of war, but a piece of inhuman barbarity, imperiling the lives and property of our citizens, why should opposition have been limited to an empty and unavailing protest? If the bombardment was right, there should have been no protest; if it was wrong, protest should have been followed by energetic measures of prevention.

In such a case, Commodore Rodgers would, of course, have assumed a responsibility in excess of his instructions, and must have braved whatever personal consequences might result to himself. But in defense of right, in defense of the helpless against barbarous outrage, in defense of his own countrymen, his personal exposure would have rendered his conduct all the more heroic. What better use can be made of life than nobly to peril it in the protection of the helpless? The fact that he had no instructions should have rendered him the bolder. His Government was, in that case, free to disavow his act, and cashier and punish him; and as the consequences of his misstep, if it should be deemed a misstep, would fall not on his country but solely on himself, it would have been an act of pure heroism which a great soul would naturally pant for an opportunity to perform. It would have been like the sublime intrepidity of great geniuses in literature, who, as the poet says, sometimes "gloriously offend, and rise to faults true critics dare not mend;"—like this, but nobler; as action is nobler than words.

The Fenians Still Under Arms—Advent of an Irish Kossuth.

From the Herald.

In spite of the dismal failure of the O'Mahony and Killian faction, the Roberts and Sweeney wing of the ferocious Fenians is still spoiling for a fight. The Fenians have dropped quietly out of the newspapers lately; but the Circles are still kept up, public meetings are still held, funds are being collected, and Roberts and Sweeney are now getting all the dollars. Where the treasure is there will the heart be also, and consequently it is fair to believe that the affections of the Irish masses have been transferred with their money. O'Mahony is deep in the mud, and his former followers are trampling upon him. Kicked out of the lordly mansion at Union Square by those who have been his dupes, he is reported as nearly crazed by his sudden downfall. Killian has not yet returned to the city since his Eastport raid; but threats have been uttered against his life by his infuriated victims, and it is perhaps most prudent for him to stay away. He and O'Mahony openly accuse each other of treason to the Brotherhood, and an investigating committee now has charge of all the books and papers at the Union Square headquarters. This fiasco, of course, strengthens Roberts and Sweeney, who predicted it long ago. They are said to be diligently manufacturing cartridges, and waiting until the Canadian volunteers go home to their wives and their cough medicines, the British fleet sails away, and General Meade withdraws his forces, so that the Fenian army may go in and win Canada without much danger. This is a very pretty scheme; but in order to be successfully carried out it demands secrecy instead of notoriety, and prompt, vigorous action instead of braggadocio. We are afraid that Roberts and Sweeney will fail to secure these requisites; for to keep quiet and do something seems quite beyond the Fenian powers.

In point of fact, we are just on the eve of a grand and final revival of the Fenian *furor*. Head Centre Stephens, with his gun upon his shoulder and his bayonet by his side, is announced to arrive here within a week, and a lecturing tour has already been arranged for him. At our last foreign advices Mr. Stephens was dining with the Marquis de Boissy, at Paris, and we may congratulate the noble Marquis upon having, at last, found another thorough hater of England. A faithful report of the conversation at that dinner would exhibit all the various phases of Anglophobia. Beyond his intimacy with De Boissy, which afforded some amusement to the wits, Mr. Stephens appears to have created no sensation among the Parisians. The Emperor ignored him, although John Mitchel got out of Fortress Monroe and went over to Paris, and wrote all sorts of laudatory letters, and even approved of the Government censorship of the press, in order to pave and carpet the way for the reception of Mr. Stephens at the Tuileries. The French evidently cannot understand upon what grounds Mr. Stephens rests his claims to a great reputation. If it be upon the fact that he organized a conspiracy which was promptly suppressed, Paris is full of such inventors of abortive schemes. If it be upon the fact that he escaped from a British jail, then Jack Sheppard outrivals him. In this country, on the other hand, we do not take such narrow views, and Mr. Stephens will be received with enthusiasm and will become immensely, though temporarily, popular. Whether he will side with O'Mahony or with Roberts, or whether he will start a new and independent Fenian movement here, seems to be undetermined. We have been informed that he is opposed to the invasion of Canada, but so was O'Mahony until he became afraid that Roberts was getting ahead of him. The best way will be for each faction to provide a coach and four and a brass band, and let Mr. Stephens take his choice when he lands from the steamer. Everything in the world depends upon trifles, and as the color of the horses, the style of the carriage, or the tune played by the band may decide Mr. Stephens, we advise both O'Mahony and Roberts to exercise extraordinary care in these details.

Those who remember the career of Kossuth in this country need not to be told what will be the programme of Mr. Stephens. Ireland has been often compared to Hungary, and Mr. Stephens is the Irish Kossuth. He will be feasted and serenaded. There will be processions and other demonstrations in his honor. He will deliver long and strong speeches, and elicit cheers and applause. As he journeys through the land he will make brief addresses from the rear platforms of railway cars when the trains stop and the people shout. His photographs will be sold by thousands, and there will be the greatest curiosity to behold him. Kossuth wore a black velvet coat, and Mr. Stephens will probably appear in a suit of green velvet, to set the fashion of the wearing of the green. Instead of a feather, Mr. Stephens will sport a shamrock. We shall have the Stephens hat, the Stephens collar, the Stephens trousers, and the Stephens neckties. His raid upon the poor Irish will be very remunerative. He will mulct them of more money than tyrannical England could squeeze out of them in a century of extortion. They will buy his photographs; they will purchase his biography; they will pay to hear him lecture; they will subscribe liberally for the Fenian cause; and they will invest their hard earnings in Fenian bonds. The laborer will break into his little hoard; the servant girl will give up the money she has saved to send home to her poor mother; the washerwoman will take her scanty dollars out of the savings bank at the call of Mr. Stephens. The millions of dollars already entrusted to O'Mahony and Roberts will be forgotten, and millions more will be cheerfully paid into the hands of the Head Centre. But what will happen when all this is over? When the last speech has been made, the last meeting held, the last cheer raised, and the last cent contributed, what will Mr. Stephens do? Will he go back and drive the English out of Ireland? Something more than money is needed to effect this. Will he raise a Fenian army? O'Mahony has tried that. Will he capture Canada? Roberts and Sweeney have undertaken this job and been paid for it in advance. Will he fit out Fenian privateers? The Government would arrest him and put him into a prison from which he cannot escape should he undertake such a violation of our laws. What will he do? The Hungarian Kossuth bought a few saddles, pocketed the rest of the money, and slipped away to Europe, under the disguise of John Smith. The Irish Kossuth may buy bridles instead of saddles, and call himself Jones instead of Smith; but what right have we to expect any other differences in the termination of his raid?

The Burning of Columbia.

From the Daily News.

The most interesting incident in the proceedings of the Senate, on Tuesday last, was the reading, by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of a letter from General Wade Hampton, in regard to the burning of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th of February, 1865. In this letter, which the radical press style a most impudent production, General Hampton flatly contradicts the statement, made by General Sherman, that the destruction of the beautiful capital of South Carolina resulted from the burning of large quantities of cotton in the streets, by General Hampton's order, and invites an investigation of the matter. The letter having provoked some bitter expressions from Messrs. Conness, Sherman, and others, was withdrawn by the Maryland Senator; but the object for which it was written has been accomplished. The solemn denial, by the Carolina General, of the foul and slanderous accusation brought against him, and the retorting of the charge upon Sherman himself, are now first published in a form that will command public attention, and it will be for the country to decide the issue of veracity thus raised. What the ultimate decision will be, cannot be doubted. The high breeding, the elevated social position, the nice and delicate sense of honor of General Hampton, no less than the great qualities of head and heart which have made him famous, will lend to his assertions a dignity, force and weight, not only among his own people, but everywhere, which will scarcely be accorded to those of the ferocious chieftain whose track was marked by a devastation as wanton as it was cruel and unsparing. It is natural that General Sherman, or his friends for him, should seek to rid himself of some portion of the obloquy that will forever attach itself to his name. There are deeds that even an Alva would blush to own; but unhappily for Sherman, his acts stand out in the lurid light of the conflagrations he raised with a ghastly conspicuousness which renders disavowal as fruitless as concealment is impossible. Official documents will avail him nothing; they have long since ceased to be accepted as trustworthy evidence of anything, except in the conventional hypocrisies of diplomatic intercourse. To lie like a bulletin, is a comparison as just on this side of the water as on the other; and when history comes to make up its verdict on this, as on other questions of the war, it is not in the "Story of the Great March," or the official bulletins, that it will search for its acts. And these are too notorious and too well established to require the aid of even Hampton's testimony. Thousands of people in Columbia knew—for the soldiers told them so—that their city was to be burned and sacked that General Sherman had promised twenty-four hours' loot to his soldiers; and that three rockets, thrown up from the heights on the west bank of the Congaree, would be the signal for commencing the work of pillage and destruction. They remember now, at the concerted signal, all the devils in hell seemed to have been turned loose in their midst, and now, after twenty-four hours of untold and unutterable horrors, the repetition of the same signal heralded the return of comparative order. They know, and their countrymen know, and the world will one day know, that William T. Sherman is alone responsible for the burning and sacking of Columbia, and all its attendant atrocities; and if his name lives in history, the infamy of the deed will cling to it forever. The memory of the spirit of cold-blooded cruelty and unrelenting ferocity in which he conducted his campaign will outlive the recollection of the success which attended it; his merits as a soldier will but serve to point the moral of his cruelties as a man; and he can hope, at best, but for the fame of a Sylla or an Alva.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. P. HARTRANFT
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t 5

☞ TO THE HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF PHILADELPHIA:—

COMRADES:—The cause for which we fought on land and sea must be ratified this fall at the ballot-box. At the present time, as well as when the storm of rebellion rolled with its mightiest power, our country looks pleadingly to us to rescue it from the ruin which still threatens it. The same men and their accomplices who fought against us with the cartridge box, and but ot are now waging a war against us with the ballot box and the ballot. The are thoroughly organized. Already are they marshaling their forces for the attack. Shall we allow them to take us by surprise? Will we allow ourselves to be caught without a single picket posted? Will we meet their attack with a poorly organized skirmish line? No! Let us organize; let at least one company be formed in each and every ward; let the companies be consolidated into regiments, and the regiments into brigades; let the brigades be consolidated into divisions, and the divisions into corps, and the corps into one grand army of men who have proven that they are willing to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of their country's honor.

Our General-in-Chief has already been chosen in the person of that patriot soldier

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

Our flag is nailed to the mast, with our motto, "None but Loyal Men shall Govern," indelibly stamped upon it.

This is a duty we owe to our distracted country; it is a duty we owe to ourselves and last, but not least, it is a duty we owe to our disabled comrades and to the wives and children of those who gave up their lives in defense of our flag.

Experience has proven that we have nothing to expect from professional politicians. "They make the word of promise to our ears, and break it to our hopes."

Words and promises will not feed the wives and little ones.

Bounties should be equalized.

The amount of pensions to widows and orphans and to disabled sailors and soldiers should be increased.

Soldiers should have a fair share of the patronage of the Government.

Much, very much, is to be done which can only be accomplished by organization. We have the power, if we organize. The orphan of him who was the life of his squad appeals to us to organize. The spirits of the dead above about us, and the angelic chorus plead with us, for the sake of humanity, for the sake of our country," to organize.

JOSHUA T. OWEN,
Chairman of Committee.

5 2 4t

☞ RALLY, SOLDIERS, RALLY!—A Meeting of all honorably discharged Soldiers favorable to the election of General JOHN W. GEARY, as Governor of Pennsylvania, will meet at the County Court Room, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, on SATURDAY May 5 1866 at 7½ o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for organizing Ward Clubs of "the boys in blue"

By order of the Committee.

JOSHUA T. OWEN, Chairman.

5 2 3t

☞ THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant, at three o'clock P. M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited.

5 1 12t FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

☞ MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 524 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

E. G. TRASK,
Secretary.

4 26 10t*

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary.

April 23, 1866. 4 23 tm*

☞ BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1·00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

☞ BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS of THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, the opening of the books for subscription to the capital stock of said Company is postponed until further notice. 4 20 9t

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 N. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc, Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.

7 17 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.," and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 23 15

☞ THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Ledges, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus, giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada. [4 25 1m

☞ TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
APRIL 27, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for clearing house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid will be reduced to the uniform rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum from that date, and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor.

H. McCULLOCH
Secretary of the Treasury.

4 30 6t

☞ TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
APRIL 28 1866

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurers of the United States, the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the United States Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been directed to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of TEMPORARY LOAN, except those intended for Clearing house purposes.

H. McCULLOCH
Secretary of the Treasury.

4 30 6t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.

5 3 30t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

At an Election held May 1, 1866, the following-named persons were chosen officers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JAMES S. COX.
MANAGERS.

JOHN FARNUM,
RICH'D RICHARDSON
AND'W MANDERSON,
JACOB P. JONES,
FRANCIS C. YARNALL,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
FREDERICK GRAFF,
FISHER HAZARD
CHARLES L. BORIE,
CHARLES WHEELER.

5 2 3t F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MAY 3, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the several ordinances relative to the taking up and disposing of all Dogs, Hogs, Goats, and any other animals running at large in the City of Philadelphia, will be strictly enforced on and after MONDAY, May 7.

By order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G. RUGGLES,
Chief of Police.

5 3 3t

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed TWO *flexible steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single spring, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

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No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

3 10 2m

BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED
802 Chesnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 3

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
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DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.

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No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

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Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL.
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL.
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Mandebach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O,

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Lit

CITY INTELLIGENCE

(For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.)

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCILS.—The stated meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council.—A communication was received from the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company, requesting to be informed at what time the Chesnut Street Bridge will be completed, as the Company desire to provide the proper equipment for the extension of the road. Referred.

A communication was received from Lowman & Co., offering to sell to the city the portraits of Presidents Harrison, Monroe, and Jackson, lately in the Peale Collection. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasurer, reported the following as the statement of the accounts up to May 1:—Cash balance on hand, $1,096,636·66; trust funds, $59,567·30.

Mr. Wagner, from the Committee on Law, reported in favor of the ordinance authorizing the deposit of United States, State of Pennsylvania, or city securities, instead of real estate, as security for heads of departments, the parties making the deposit to receive the accruing interest. The bill was postponed.

Mr. Van Cleve introduced an ordinance requiring every passenger railway company to place guards around the wheels, in order to prevent accidents. A penalty of $50 is affixed for non-compliance with the ordinance. Before any plan is adopted by the railroad company it is to be submitted to a special committee in Councils. Postponed.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Water Works in regard to the stand-pipe at Kensington. He states that the stand-pipe is finished and in use, but no appropriation was made for ornamental work.

Mr. Freeman, from the Committee on Girard Estate, reported that $9000 had been collected of the Lawrence Todd Legacy.

An ordinance directing the amount to be invested in City Loans was reported and adopted.

Mr. Van Cleve submitted a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five members from each chamber to examine the inventions for preventing accidents on passenger railways, and report the test. Agreed to.

Mr. Cattell presented a certified copy of the act of Assembly dividing the Twenty-fourth Ward into two wards, and creating an additional ward, to be called the Twenty-seventh Ward.

Mr. Cattell submitted in connection with this act two ordinances dividing the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards into election districts.

Mr. Spering, from the Committee on City Property, to which was referred the communication of J. Ross Snowden, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, asking to be furnished with a fire-proof, reported against granting the request. The committe state that the court officers are a source of expense to the city, while the emoluments of the office go into the pockets of the incumbents or into the treasury of the State. It is suggested that the emoluments are sufficient to warrant the officers in furnishing the office. The committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Adopted.

The ordinance providing for the public health and cleanliness, under consideration at the last stated meeting, was again taken up on third reading. A debate on the general features of the bill ensued. Objection was made to the section which requires connection to be made with sewers in cases of the overflow of gutters to houses already erected. In answer to this, it was urged by the friends of the bill that it applied only to cases where there was an excessive flow of water over the pavement.

On the final passage of the bill the yeas were 12 and the nays 10. So the bill passed.

The resolution from Common Council, providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate charges against the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, was referred to the Committee on Water.

The ordinance from Common Council changing the site of the new Court House was concurred in. Adjourned.

In Common Council, a communication was presented from the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railroad Company, stating that the said Company have the right under the charter to lay out and construct a passenger railway, with a double track, on Broad street, and the convenience of the travelling public requires additional railway accommodation north of Columbia avenue, which can be as well given by a single track on Broad street, as by a double track, provided the said Company be permitted to extend their track upon Thirteenth street from Columbia avenue to Diamond street, and on Diamond street from Thirteenth to Broad street; that the said Company have also the right to lay a double track on Spring Garden street west from Broad street; and a connection from Broad to Thirteenth street would avoid the necessity of laying a track upon Broad street south of Spring Garden street.

That a resolution was passed by City Councils requiring said Company to take up and remove their tracks upon Twenty-fifth street, from Spring Garden street to the Fairmount gate, the right to lay which track is claimed by said Company as incident to their right to run to Fairmount.

The petition of said Company, therefore, respectfully asks leave to lay down tracks upon streets hereby designated.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Billington reported an ordinance appropriating $6100 to pay for repairs to the 2d, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, and 16th District Station Houses. Adopted.

Mr. Little, of the Survey Committee, reported an ordinance fixing the charge for constructing sewers at $1·25 per lineal foot per frontage. Adopted.

The same gentleman reported an ordinance fixing its wharf line on Windmill Island, so as to extend the east line south from the canal. Agreed to.

Mr. Griffiths, of the Committee on Trusts and Fire, to whom was referred the petition of the firemen asking that the State House bell should be rung for fires, reported in favor of granting the request of the petitioners, with an ordinance appropriating $636·66 to pay the salaries of two additional bell-ringers for the State House.

Mr. Fox moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was agreed to—yeas, 18; nays, 14.

Mr. Hancock, of the Special Committee to whom was referred the resolution providing for changing the plans and site of the new Court House, reported an ordinance favorable to the change, and providing that the change shall not involve any greater sum than $8000. Adopted.

Mr. Hetzell offered the following:—

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby requested to inform these Councils, whether or not in his opinion, the Act of Assembly, of February 2, 1854, gives these Councils the power to compel the attendance of witnesses before Committees of Investigation, and if the power is so granted, in what manner the same can be enforced. Adopted.

Mr. Evans submitted a resolution, providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee of five from each Chamber, to investigate certain charges made in the Germantown *Telegraph* against the Chief Engineer of the Water Works and his annual report. Agreed to.

The resolution from the same Chamber, providing for the appointment of a committee to examine inventions to prevent accidents on railroads, was laid on the table. Adjourned.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two brothers, named Augustus and Harry King, were before United States Commissioner Smith yesterday afternoon, charged with having counterfeit fifty-cent notes in their possession. They were arrested yesterday morning by Detectives George H. Smith, Joshua Taggart, and Charles W. Wood, on Sansom street, above Broad. The first named defendant had in his possession $199 in counterfeit fifty-cent notes, and on the person of the other defendant was found but one counterfeit note. The prisoners were held to answer.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The General Government intends to build a large and commodious Naval Hospital, on the grounds occupied by the Naval Asylum, on the Gray's Ferry road. The building is to be 300 feet long, by 63 feet in depth in centre, and 27 feet in depth on the wings. The centre building is to be 147 feet in front and each of the wings 81 feet. The structure is to be in part of Connecticut brown stone, in part of hammered stone from the Delaware county quarries, and in part of dressed brick. The main front is to be ornamented with a brown stone portico, with columns, pilasters, entablature, and cornice of elegant style. Proposals for the work are invited through THE EVENING TELEGRAPH this afternoon, by Dr. Horwitz, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., architect, No. 209 South Sixth street, whose drawings were adopted by the Government, without alteration.

POLICE ITEMS.—Benjamin Murray, arrested at Manayunk on the charge of passing a twenty-dollar bill, purporting to be an issue of the First National Bank of Portland, Connecticut, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Sergeant yesterday. James Brown testified that Murray passed a note of the kind described, on him, and Lieutenant Holgate and Sergeant Peterman testified that three counterfeits, all twenty-dollar bills, were found in defendant's possession after his arrest, besides $24·35 in good money. He was bound over to answer.

There is no such bank as the First National Bank of Portland, Connecticut, and it is quite probable that the same plate will be altered to the First National Bank of Portland, Maine, as soon as a notice of this counterfeit is widely circulated. The note is capitally executed, and would deceive any one but an expert.

A FINAL COMMITMENT.—Samuel Berg man, a colored man, who was arrested by Special Officer E. W. Carlin, had a further hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing iron from the freight cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Jacob Trump, charged with receiving the stolen property, also had a hearing. Both prisoners were committed to answer the charge at the next term of the Court.

ARREST OF A BEGGAR.—Officer Reeder, of the Beggar Detectives, arrested a man on Wednesday afternoon on the charge of vagrancy. He gave the name of Lewis Schuygle. The accused was taken before an alderman, when it was stated that at the time of the arrest he had his head bound up under the pretext that his head was broken. Two small children were found in the care of Schuygle. They were sent to the Home for Friendless Children, and the defendant was held to answer for the offense.

ANTON PROBST COMMUNICATIVE.—Chief Franklin visited Anton Probst yesterday, and was told by him that an umbrella which he had carried off from the Dearing farm house, and which had not been missed, was to be found at the public house of Mr. Leckieldt, in New Market street, where the travelling bag of Miss Dolan was recovered. In no part of the conversation with the Chief yesterday did Probst speak of an accomplice, as he had always done previously.

MALICIOUS ACT.—On Wednesday evening Mrs. Hannah Adams, residing in Foulkrod street, Frankford, while walking not far from her residence, met an unknown man, who threw into her face and eyes what was supposed to be vitriol, as it burned her considerably. Before assistance reached her the villain had run off, and has not since been arrested.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Early yesterday morning, as Mr. Leo Richfield, residing at No. 1344 Frankford road, was passing a burglar alarm pistol, which he had attached to his yard-door, his elbow came in contact with it, and the weapon was discharged, and the load entered his shoulder, causing a painful wound.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A TROUT OF GOOD PROPORTIONS.—The Carron (Nevada) *Appeal* reports that a Chinaman of that section recently caught a trout weighing thirty-eight pounds.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The nineteenth annual session of the American Medical Association was held in Baltimore, May 1. About two hundred delegates were present.

ILL.—Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, Chief of the Coast Survey, is seriously ill in Washington, and little hope is entertained of his recovery. He is said to suffer greatly from the disease, which will probably close his career.

EX-MAYOR STITH FOR ALDERMAN.—Gerard Stith, formerly Mayor in New Orleans, and now foreman of the composing room of the *Picayune* of that city, has been nominated as candidate for alderman, vice J. O. Nixon, resigned.

AN EXPENSIVE VINEYARD.—A vineyard was lately sold by auction at Gevry, in the Cote d'Or, France, at the rate of $5000 an acre—the highest price ever known to have been given in that country.

GOLD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A New England company, with a capital of $200,000, has leased for one hundred years a tract of six hundred acres in Lisbon, N. H., where there are valuable gold, silver, and lead mines.

GAMBLING IN PARIS.—It is said that the average money which has changed hands in "play" every month this year, since January, at one Paris club alone, is $800,000, which gives a return of $9,600,000 per annum.

A "BUMMER" IN WILMINGTON, N. C.—The citizens of Wilmington, N. C., are exceedingly indignant at the effrontery of a man who followed Sherman's army as a "bummer," and now ventures to advertise himself as a draymen in that city.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—This society has recently made an addition to their valuable collection of Hooker's eared seal, more commonly called the sea bear. It is a native of the Falkland Isles and the neighborhood of Cape Horn.

SMUGGLING.—Smuggling is so extensively practised on the Russo-Prussian frontier that it has been calculated the loss of revenue, in a district covering about one-third of the whole frontier, amounted in 1860 to 11,510,000 roubles, and in 1861 to 10,490,000 roubles.

THE CHOLERA CASES IN HALIFAX.—The pilot who brought the steamer *England* into Halifax has since died, with two members of his family. He said, before his death, that he did not board the vessel, but merely towed in her wake, whence he gave the necessary directions.

A SUNDAY MARKET IN MOBILE.—The Mobile (Ala.) *Times* has "no desire to stir up any religious controversy, nor even to wound the susceptibilities of any class of men," but nevertheless feels it to be a public duty to advise the opening of a market on Sunday morning between daybreak and 9 o'clock A. M."

A LIFE INSURANCE DECISION.—Joseph Easterbrock, Jr., of Camden, Me., insured his life for $3000 some time ago, and afterwards became deranged and committed suicide by shooting. The insurance company refused to pay the policy, but the Maine Supreme Court decides that they must pay the $3000, and the costs beside.

PROFESSOR BLOT IN BOSTON.—The stringency of the Massachusetts Liquor law has stirred up "Quilp," of the Boston *Post*, into the subjoined effort:—

"BLOT" AT THE HUB

Says Blot, the Professor, "*Parblew!*
Now vat in ze 'Hub' vill I do?
For how vill I cook,
By ze rule in ze book,
Viz no *vine* for ze gravey? - *Mon Dieu!*"

DEATH OF DR. HODGKIN.—We (*London Star*) deeply regret to announce the death of Dr. Hodgkin, the well-known philanthropist and man of science. This unexpected event took place on Thursday last, at Jaffa, whither the deceased gentleman had accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore. Dr. Hodgkin was a man of large-hearted benevolence, of great and varied attainments, and of unquestionable authority in many branches of ethnological as well as medical science. His loss will be keenly felt by a large class of his countrymen.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 13 1y

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

VALUED AT $492,575·25,

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS, INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1·00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1 Gift	in Greenbacks		$30 00
1 do	do		10 000
1 do	do		5,000
1 do	do		4,00
1 do	do		3,000
1 do	do		2 000
55 do	do	$1000 each	25 000
9 do	do	$500 each	10,000
20 do	do	$50 each	1,000
1 do	Residence No. 282 Wabash avenue		10,000
1 do	do Lake street		5 000
1 do	do No. 37 Newberry street		5,000
5 do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st.		10,000
2 do	do No 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets		6 000
3 do	do in good locality		9,000
110 do	City Lots, $500 each		5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5 Tickets	to one address	for		$4·50
10	do do	do		9 00
20	do do	do		17·50
30	do do	do		26·25
40	do do	do		35 00
50	do do	do		43·50
And 100	do do	do		85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

No. 133 DEARBORN Street,

Chicago, Ill.,

Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $1,000; and so, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30 000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets can be had of the Agent for Philadelphia, M. A. WILBUR, at the William Penn Hotel.

Reference—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Lay cock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed all commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.

FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF MADAME CELESTE,
MADAME CELESTE,
who will appear in two grand plays.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 4,
ST. MARK'S EVE.
Madelaine.....Madame CELESTE
Previous to which, Planche's great Drama of
THE CHILD OF THE WRECK.
Maurice, a Dumb Boy.....Madame CELESTE
SATURDAY,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK,
in all its original completeness.
MONDAY—Benefit of McKEE RANKIN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

BENEFIT
OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the length and importance of
THE BILL,
as now presented, the public is most respectfully informed that the overture will commence at a quarter past seven o'clock, at the conclusion of which the curtain will rise.
THIS, AND EVERY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
Laertes.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
The Ghost.....Mr. J. H. TAYLOR
HAMLET will constitute the evening's performance

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
LAST WEEK OF EL NINO EDDIE,
MADLLE FORESTAL.
The wonderful Female Gymnast, from Europe.
Mr. G. W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe.
Songs, Dances Dramas, Ethiopian Burlesques, etc.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT

FOR THE

PRESENTATION

OF THE

Carl Wolfsohn Testimonial,

On Saturday Evening, May 5.

For particulars see Programmes. To be had at the Music stores. 5 2 4t

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GAEGLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT St eet.
Cammarano's Great Historical Picture of the
CROWNING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799.
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements may be made by addressing GEORGE HABERT, Agent, No. 1 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
L. GROVER & W. E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

Mr. WILLIAM E. SINN, Resident Manager, has the honor to announce to his friends, and the public in general, that his

ANNUAL BENEFIT
ANNUAL BENEFIT
ANNUAL BENEFIT

will take place on the

AFTERNOON AND EVENING
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
AFTERNOON AND EVENING

OF

SATURDAY, May 5,
SATURDAY, May 5,

for which occasion a bill of
SURPASSING ATTRACTIVENESS
is in preparation.
At the
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
the powerful drama in three acts, entitled
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN,
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN,
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN,
will be presented.
In the evening, the celebrated comedienne,
MISS JULIA DALY,
MISS JULIA DALY,
MISS JULIA DALY,
MISS JULIA DALY,
who has kindly volunteered her services for this occasion, will make her first appearance in this city for several years in her great specialty
THE FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
THE FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
THE FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
THE FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
as performed by her in England and America for many hundred nights.
MISS KATE PENNOYER
MISS KATE PENNOYER
has also volunteered and will appear in her powerful delineation of
THE FRENCH SPY,
THE FRENCH SPY,
THE FRENCH SPY,
THE FRENCH SPY,
in the drama of that name.
The Box sheet is now open, and seats may be secured in advance. 5 3 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN,..... Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

THIS EVENING,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
who will appear in the charming character of
AMRIE,
IN THE
BEAUTIFUL HOME DRAMA,
in five acts, entitled
LITTLE BAREFOOT,
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will be supported by Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
and the strength of the Company.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, May 5
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
WM. E. SINN (Resident Manager).
First appearance in this city of
MISS JULIA DALY
in her celebrated specialty
THE FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.
First appearance in this city of
MISS KATE PENNOYER,
as the "FRENCH SPY," in the drama of that name.
At the Matinee the powerful drama, in three acts,
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN,
will be performed.
Box Sheet now open.
MONDAY EVENING, May 7, first appearance of
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager,..... WILLIAM WHEATLEY

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
FRANCOIS RAVEL.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 4,
for the first time, the comic Ballet Pantomime of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
Sawney Bok.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
Mrs. Scratchington.....GABRIEL RAVEL
First night of a new Spanish Divertissement, in which FRANCOIS RAVEL, Signorita PEPITA, and Mons. VON HAMME will appear, together with the full Corps de Ballet.
First night of the laughable Pantomime of
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Master Confiance.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
Mr. Birch.....GABRIEL RAVEL
The performance commences with the wonderful feats on the
TRAPEZE FLYING TRAPEZE
By the Pet of the City, YOUNG AMERICA.
ADMISSION.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....75 cents
Family Circle.....30 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Doors open at 6½ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
THE FIFTH GRAND RAVEL MATINEE
will be given, being positively THE LAST BUT ONE.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats.....50 cents
ON MONDAY EVENING, May 7,
first night of the celebrated Pantomime of
THE GREEN MONSTER
and LAST WEEK of the RAVEL ENGAGEMENT.

MUSICAL SOIREE,

EVERY EVENING,

AT THE

CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,

No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,

Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds, Darby road, West Philadelphia,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866,

Sale commence at 11 o'clock A. M.,

the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the United States SUMMIT HOUSE HOSPITAL, viz:—

15 frame buildings and 6 portions of frame buildings.
1 cedar water tank, capacity 15,000 gallons.
1 cedar water tank, capacity 1500 gallons.
1 cedar water tank, capacity 1000 gallons.
1 Worthington steam pump, No 3.
1 Guild & Garrison's steam pump, No 2.
3 upright tubular boilers.
1 wooden pump.
1 iron force pump (hand).
6 iron soil containers.
8 wooden wash sinks.
3 wooden wash troughs.
4 tables.
26 table tops and 60 trestles.
1 flag-staff, about 80 feet high.
588 posts and 972 rails.
652 feet oak picket fence.
11,500 bricks in chimney stacks.
100 feet terra cotta pipe.

The frame buildings contain—

97,088 feet hemlock and white pine scantling.
39,980 feet tongued boards.
111,500 feet rough boards.
25,856 feet flooring boards.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid, the balance to be paid on rendition of account.

The iron water-pipe to be sold by the foot as it lies buried in the ground; to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and is supposed to amount to

1915 feet 1 and 2 inch iron water-pipe, more or less.

Plans of Buildings can be obtained and Schedule of Lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings etc. must be removed within two (2) weeks from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser.

The cars of the Darby Road Passenger Railway Company pass the Hospital every half hour.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Q. M. General U. S. army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
5 4 7t Captain and Assistant Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

145 sets Cart Harness.	125 lbs. Tallow,
38 sets Four-horse Harness,	6 bbls. Salt,
40 sets Ambulance Harness,	80 Oil Cans,
170 Saddles,	6 Platform Scales,
50 Carts,	8 Single and Double Blocks,
3 Watering Carts,	28 Crowbars,
17 Army Wagons (four horse),	517 lbs. Railroad Spikes (new),
8 Army Wagons (two horse),	250 Shutter and Gate Hasps,
1 Ambulance (four horse).	250 lbs Nuts,
5 Dead-Horse Wagons,	700 Open Rings, Bolts, Links, etc.,
29 Portable Forges,	500 Tire Bolts,
50 Anvils,	850 Linch Pins,
27 Cauldrons,	1200 Staples, Hooks, T's, etc.,
20 Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,	44 pairs Hames,
60 Heating Stoves,	80 Riding Bridles,
300 Benches,	20 pairs set 4 horse Ambulance Harness (new),
150 Mess Tables,	10 Bridles (new),
2000 Table Spoons,	100 sets Lines and Martingales,
1000 Knives and Forks,	91 Collar Pads,
54 Ladles,	200 Surcingles, Saddle-bags, and Cruppers,
1600 Tin Cups,	1 set Hobbles,
1600 Tin Plates,	70 Blankets,
35 Coffee Pots,	4 sides Belting Leather,
98 Fread Pans,	4 sides Bridle Leather,
200 Manure Forks,	500 Curry Combs,
100 Axes,	700 Horse Brushes,
50 Spades,	13 sheets Sheet-iron (new),
450 Shovels,	250 lbs. Lead,
7 Coal Buckets (large),	50 lbs Babbit Metal,
900 Water Buckets,	125 Lanterns, Lamps,
318 Head Halters and Ropes (new),	6 boxes Window Glass,
700 Head Halters and Ropes (good),	20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
1000 Head Halters, (good),	1 Circular Saw, frame and belting,
200 Head Halters,	2 Circular Saws,
500 Head Halters and Chains,	2 Cross-cut Saws,
500 Neck Straps and Chains,	4 Wood Saws,
500 Halter Chains,	32 Hand Saws,
250 Canvas Horse Covers,	10 Tenon Saws,
8 Grindstones,	50 Planes (assorted),
32 Axle Boxes,	50 Caulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc.,
6000 lbs. Scrap Iron,	11 Vices,
3000 lbs. Horse Shoes,	150 Brands (assorted),
500 lbs. Chain,	3 Cleavers,
6 Log Chains,	14 Augers,
4000 lbs. Assorted Iron,	1 Tenon Auger (complete),
1122 lbs. Scrap Iron,	8 Braces and Bits,
6000 lbs. Rope,	60 Auger Bits (assorted),
170 Wall Brushes,	12 Try & Square,
57 sets Shoeing Tools,	10 Spoke Shaves and Saw Sets,
40 sets Saddlers' Tools,	40 Oil Stones,
50 Hardies,	14 Claw Hammers,
150 Pitchels and Punches,	50 Hatchets,
200 pairs Tongs,	5 Screw Drivers,
100 pairs Pinchers,	12 Monkey Wrenches,
75 Cold Chisels,	11 Drawing Knives,
60 Clinch Irons,	2 Spirit Levels,
250 Hammers (assorted),	5 Adzes and Hand Axes
800 Rasps,	4 Sets Stocks and Dies,
200 Files,	100 Chisels (assorted),
2 Fellows,	500 Halter Squares,
200 Brooms,	200 gross Buckles,
30 Ice Hooks,	10 gross Halter Bolts,
2 sets Shoeing Stocks,	10 gross Rings,
100 Wheelbarrows,	90 Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
50 Iron Pots,	175 Locks (assorted),
4 Dutch Ovens,	300 Carriage Knobs,
276 Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,	20 lbs. Copper Rivets,
50 Camp Kettles,	150 pairs Butt Hinges,
225 Picks,	150 pairs Strap Hinges,
2 Plows,	30 Chairs,
5 Road Scrapers,	2 Office Tables,
3000 Plastering Laths,	25 Office and Field Desks,
90 Wagon Hounds (new),	18,000 Grain Sacks.
27 Feed Troughs,	
88 Double trees and Lead bars,	

One "Felton's Eight horse Power," with bearings and bolts, snafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and

One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day. And many other articles not enumerated in the above list.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Stores will be delivered on the wharf of the Giesboro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from date of sale in which to remove the stores.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth Street wharf every hour during the days of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds,

AT CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA,

ON SATURDAY, May 5th, and MONDAY, May 7th, 1866,

Sale commencing each day at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M.:—

The Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the U. S. Mower Hospital, viz.:—

85 frame buildings.
6 cedar Water Tanks, capacity 12,000 gallons each.
1 Cedar Water Tank, capacity 2500 gallons.
7 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal Scale.
1 Worthington Steam Pump.
1 very superior Steam Engine, 8 horse power, with shafting and belting in fine order; nearly new.
2 Tubular Boilers, 4 feet diameter.
4428 feet of Oak Picket Fence.
170 Lightning-rod Irons.
5 large Wooden Wash Troughs.
55 Wooden Wash Sinks.
49 Iron Soil Containers.
22 Iron Hoppers.
160 Table Tops, and 320 Trestles.
275 Wooden Benches.

The frame buildings contain
1,000,750 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
735,390 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
576,110 feet Rough Boards.
293,000 feet Flooring Boards.
50 feet Counter and Shelving, in dispensary.
122,700 Bricks, in chimney stacks and ranges.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid, balance to be paid on rendition of the account.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe to be sold by the foot, as they lie buried in the ground, and to be dug up, and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and is supposed to amount to

175 feet of 4-inch, and 2650 feet of 1½ to 2-inch Iron Gas Pipe, more or less.

The Iron Water and Drain Pipe is supposed to amount to

700 feet of 6-inch, 1600 feet of 4-inch and 3 inch, each respectively.

500 feet of 4-inch Drain Pipe, more or less, and 4 6-inch Iron Valves.

The Terra Cotta Pipe is supposed to amount to 2700 feet of 14-inch, more or less.

Plans of buildings can be obtained at this office and specifications of the property seen.

The ten o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at Mower Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
4 24 11t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Will be sold at Auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

17,000 Spades, new;
5500 short handled and 1500 long-handled Shovels new; and
900 Shovels worn.

These Spades and Shovels are from the best manufacturers and many of them are in original packages.

Terms will be cash; Spades and Shovels by lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve days.

Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

In addition to the above, there will be sold at the same time and place, the following articles, viz:—

1878 Felling Axes, with handles.
250 " without handles.
3675 Picks with handles.
600 " without handles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
4 23 19t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESB

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1866.

ACCORDING to the statement of the public debt on the 1st of May, we may estimate it at $2,800,000,000. This aggregate is composed of bonds bearing different rates of interest falling due at different times, and having different provisions made for their extinguishment or extension. Commencing to accumulate a national indebtedness at the outset of the war, and not comprehending the magnitude of the strife which was to ensue, we naturally asked for loans as our necessities required, and when at last the full force of our position dawned upon us, the public credit had been so much shaken by continual demands, that we were obliged to contract more debts at still more injurious rates to the Government. Although such a condition would be at the best of times incoherent and confusing, yet now, when we remember that the Seven-thirty loan and a number of compound interest notes fall due next year, when it will be necessary either to provide for their payment, or resort to a conversion into Five-twenties what was before inconvenient becomes vitally important. There can be no question that next year will decide the financial fate of the nation. Either we will have a debt bearing six per cent. interest in gold, or else some other form less oppressive to the nation; for, during the course of 1867 and the early part of 1868, nearly $1,000,000,000 of the debt will change its form.

Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH, seeing that it would then be necessary to provide for an almost total revolution in the character of our national indebtedness, has prepared a plan which cannot fail to recommend itself to popular favor. The large proportion which would be beneath his control has induced him to conceive a system whereby all may be reduced to a uniform standard. His bill is at once so simple, yet so comprehensive, that in a moment all its provisions are apparent. It provides for the conversion of all kinds of national indebtedness into "Consolidated Bonds," which will bear five per cent. interest, be payable in thirty years, and be free from all taxation. Experience has taught us wisdom, and in this plan is found the essence of all the points which secured popularity to the loans contracted during the war.

It provides for a long loan at a uniform rate of interest. The events of our struggle prove to us that the people who have money to invest (and when we say the people, we speak of the great masses, and not the speculating capitalists), prefer a bond which will run for years, at a low rate of interest, rather than a temporary investment at a greater remuneration. This was proved by the Five-twenties and Ten-forties, which went as readily as the Seven-thirties, and had it not been for the provision of conversion in the latter, their additional interest would not have been compensated. When, therefore, the "Consolidated Bonds" are offered, we prophesy that they will at once secure a popularity fully equal to the palmiest days of the first issue of the Seven-thirties.

In this funded form, old persons incapacitated for active business, women ignorant of finance, the guardians of children, who desire to save from danger their wards' property, will find a special investment, which must recommend itself both as a permanent and perfectly safe deposit for the money. When once the bonds are secured, then all that will be necessary is to receive every six months the interest falling due. There need be no anxiety, no fear of defalcation or breach of trust. The United States is their banker, and for thirty years, if they desire, they can rest safe from the tricks of swindlers and the dangers of fluctuations from trade. To the man of active business, who keeps his money continually moving, it offers an opportunity for him to lay by, from year to year, sums for his family which will be safe from all the chances of his failure or his death. For there he knows it will be safe. We predict that these "Bonds" will be as popular as the British "Consols;" indeed that they will even exceed them in the eagerness with which they will be taken. Foreigners now send their money to London to receive English Consols in exchange, and get 4 per cent. When this bill goes into effect, it will draw from Europe her surplus capital, which desires a safe investment at a rate which, in the Old World, is considered almost bordering on usury.

Again, the freedom from all taxation secured to these bonds recommends them as most desirable, and does away with any seeming inequality between the five per cent. interest of the "Consolidated" and the higher rates of real estate or bank stock. For while the exorbitant taxes necessarily imposed on real estate make the exorbitant interest melt before its power, yet the five per cent. of the "American Consols" is all received, no deduction, no withholding, but all paid. You know exactly how much you will get, and nothing will make it greater or cause it to be less. Even should the tax imposed be but slight, yet people extremely dislike to have to break their income and visit the assessor in order to make their payments. We thus find another element of popularity secured, and another evidence of Mr. MCCULLOCH'S wisdom is exhibited.

The promise of positive payment in thirty years will prevent any depreciation of the bonds below their full value. In England, where her wisest financiers have all agreed that her debt can never be paid, we find a decline of but six per cent., but the certainty of settlement in our case will prevent even that, and not only secure for the bonds a popularity as a permanent investment, but will make them a convenient form of temporary deposit.

In another editorial we will examine them in the light in which they influence the nation.

The Report of the Reconstruction Committee—What Its Enemies Say of It.

IT may safely be assumed that the enemies of a measure, or series of measures, will attack its most vulnerable points. Hence, we have watched with some interest the reception accorded by the Conservative organs to the report recently presented by the Reconstruction Committee in Congress. We were quite sure these organs would find the weak points in that report, if it had any. They have now "had their say." Let us see, therefore, what are the counts in the indictment they present.

We may premise, as to the report itself, that it proposes an amendment to the Constitution providing, first, for the equal protection of every citizen of the United States against any infringement of his rights by the laws of the several States; secondly for the equalization of the basis of representation in Congress thirdly, for preventing Rebels from voting for members of Congress or Presidential electors until the 4th of July, 1870; and, fourthly, against any payment by the United States or by any State of the Rebel debt. The report also presents two bills to accompany this Constitutional amendment. The first provides that when the amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution, and shall have been ratified by any of the States lately in insurrection, such State, having modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, shall be entitled to representation in Congress, and the payment of any unpaid portion of its quota of the direct tax under the act of 1861 shall be postponed for ten years. The second bill provides that none of the prominent civil and military officers of the so-called Confederate States shall ever be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States. Such, in brief, is the report. Let us see what its enemies say of it.

The New York *World*, to which we generally look for keen analysis and logical discussion, devotes a leader of a column and a half in length to the subject, but, strange to say, deals with the shortcomings of the Committee rather than with any assumed faults in the report. It thinks the Committee might and should have reported earlier, and charges that there is no connection between the report as finally made and the prolonged investigation which was a preliminary to it. This may all be true, and yet the policy urged in the report be the very best possible one for the country.

The New York *Daily News*, which is the radical Rebel organ, of course denounces the report, but almost equally of course, for those very reasons which commend it to every loyal heart. The fact that the *News* opposes a measure is generally proof positive that the measure is right, and ought to be adopted.

The New York *Herald*, which always keeps a sharp eye windward, and can detect the strong or weak points of a proposition quite as surely as most of public observers can, "draws it very mildly" on the report. It says:

"The plan is ingeniously contrived; it is considerably milder than anything heretofore emanating from the committee, and nearer the policy and the views of President JOHNSON. It may be unnecessary in some things, superfluous in others, and unfair in its continued exclusion of the Southern States, after having, on their part, fulfilled the conditions of the Administration charged with discretionary powers over the whole subject; but we have only now to await the issue before the two Houses."

The New York *Times*, which grows more bitter as it becomes less Republican, assails the report with indiscriminate denunciation. It continually stigmatizes the Joint Committee as the "Secret Directory," apparently forgetting that its editor voted to establish said "Directory." Its main point, however, is one of those fine-drawn, metaphysical arguments which seem to be its chief stock in trade in the discussion of the entire reconstruction question. The following extracts will show its drift:—

"We must begin by assuming that what were States before the war are mere Territories now; *or this attempt to dictate terms as the condition of recognition becomes undisguised usurpation.* We must assume, in fact, that the South is at this moment neither more nor less than an aggregate of Territories, waiting for admission as States, and from whose people Congress may, therefore, require compliance with certain proposals. And yet the amendment, on its face, declares the existence, as States, of all the States recently in rebellion, and presupposes the exercise by their several Legislatures of the highest constitutional attribute of State sovereignty. * * * * * Could absurdity go further? Could the folly of this fanaticism be made more manifest? From the dilemma into which the Committee have thus plunged there is no logical escape. If the Southern States are in a condition by their Legislatures *to ratify or reject* a Constitutional amendment, *they must of necessity be qualified to send Senators and Representatives to Congress*, subject only to the judgment of either House as to the eligibility of the persons sent."

There is a show of argument in this, although it is *not* true that "the amendment, on its face, declares the existence, as States, of all the States recently in rebellion." The amendment does no such thing. But whatever of inconsistency or of logical dilemma there may be involved in this plan of reconstruction, the *Times* is thoroughly estopped from setting it up. It is as deep in the mud as the radicals are in the mire. The entire plan by which the President secured the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution by the Rebel States was liable to precisely the same objections as those urged against the plan of the Joint Committee; *yet the Times supported the President's plan throughout.* Let it, therefore, chop logic with itself, and get out of its "dilemma" as best it may. If the President had a right to dictate terms to the Rebel States as the condition of recognition, so have the people through Congress. If he could make the adoption of the anti-slavery amendment a condition precedent to their restoration, so can the people through Congress make the adoption of *this* amendment a condition precedent to their restoration.

Unless something more damaging to the report than anything the opposition have yet brought forth can be found, the Union party may safely go to the country on its merits. Its propositions are both just and popular. Who shall deny that a citizen of the United States shall not be protected in his just rights? Who shall deny to the loyal people of the nation equality of representation in Congress? Who shall say that the disfranchisement of Rebels for four short years is unjust? Who shall clamor if payment of the Rebel debt is prohibited? Who shall mourn if Rebel officers and leaders are excluded from office under the Government they sought to overthrow? They who think to make a successful issue before the people *against* such measures as these, are strangely ignorant of the temper of the masses, and vastly underrate both their intelligence and their loyalty.

A Southern View of "The Political Crisis."

THE conflict of opinion and testimony in regard to the real sentiments of the Southern people is so great, that in order to form a correct opinion it would be necessary for the seeker after truth to put on the invisible cap of Fortunatus, and, like LE SAGE'S "Devil on Two Sticks," pass over the households of the "reconstructed," and see into the secrets of their souls. In the absence of this convenient method of reaching a conclusion, we must judge of the attitude of the late Rebel sections by their utterances. It is, therefore, with a positive sense of relief that we find in the May number of that organ of Southern intelligence, *De Bow's Review*, an article treating with singular candor of the questions of the hour. Speaking, as the magazine does, for the best classes of society below Mason and Dixon's line, we may view its utterances as the opinions and arguments of the thinking community. The sentiments it advances are brought forward with commendable candor, and we desire to reply, in an equally fair and explicit manner.

After speaking of the extent of the Rebellion, and its subjugation, the writer says:—

"It has become fashionable at the North to hold the South wholly responsible for all the consequences that have resulted from this attempt at separation. But is this right? Is it just or reasonable? When we consider that the South neither made nor attempted to make any aggressions on the rights or even the prejudices of the North; that she never assailed any of its principles or prerogatives, but acted only in defense of her own clearly defined constitutional rights; that she was for years the victim of hostile and invidious legislation,—when we consider these things, it must be admitted that the South was not without provocation in taking that course which many of her people thought, and honestly believed, to be the only course which could secure them in the peaceable enjoyment of their own rights. They declared themselves absolved from the political compact that bound them to the Federal Union, and however mistaken they may have been in fact, it may fairly be claimed for them that, in seeking this remedy—a peaceful separation, which the theory of our Government admits to be the inalienable right of an oppressed people—they should at least be held excused, if not justified."

Speaking without passion, we would say to the South that such language as is here used is not the kind, nor of the tone, to induce the United States to cast the past into oblivion and bestow power upon the late Rebels against its authority. Taking its views alone—and it is one of the most moderate articles we have seen—we find in it cause for keeping them still in abeyance. While confessing that the Rebellion has physically failed—who but an idiot could do otherwise—yet, at the same time, no recantation of the doctrines which caused it is found. On the contrary, we are expressly assured that their conduct was lawful, although events have proved it inexpedient. As every actual revolution must be preceded by a moral one, as the crime of treason must have been instilled into the Southern heart before she uprose in power as a Rebel, so also must the loyal reaction come first from the mind before we can believe its lip-service. And until the demon of treason is exorcised from the inner man, and the spirit of loyalty installed in its place, until that time all outward signs of repentance are but whitened sepulchres, beautiful to look upon, but filled with dead men's bones. Let the South be converted from its views of the *right* of secession, and let treason be made odious and looked upon as a crime, and then will confidence be inspired in the Northern mind, and the Northern people cease to be afraid to entrust with power those who so misused it when they had it.

The writer gives us a picture of the suffering brought on the South by her own course, of the "desolation, poverty, sorrow, and waste," and says:—

"Admit, if you please, that the South was wrong; but has she not suffered a sufficient atonement? Could Christian charity, could refined humanity, could even justice itself demand more of those so severely chastened and scourged? Is it not, then, manifestly the dictate of every feeling and principle that ought to control the actions of a refined and Christianized people, to extend a lenient policy to those who were lately in arms against the Government?

"We confess ourselves unable to appreciate the force of those arguments which urged a vindictive policy towards the Southern States. It certainly cannot be defended on the score of magnanimity nor humanity, its justice is by no means self-evident, and it appears to me to be subversive of the dignity and true interests of the country."

To this we would reply that both North and South have indeed suffered; both tolerated the sin of slavery, and both have lent their blood and tears to wipe it out. The agony inflicted may indeed be considered sufficient retribution for the past, but in human history there are two influences to be conserved. The lives and property of her children may partly cancel what has been done, but we owe it to the land for which so much has been sacrificed to procure security for the future. It is not in the spirit of vengeance, it is not the gratification of hatred, that induces the North to withhold from the South all that is requested by her. It is a wise sense of protection and a distrust of future danger and new violations of the laws of nature.

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall I shut the door?
Or shall we wait and let him in,
Then see if we can get him out again?"

We have the Southern States now within our power; we hear them demand equal privileges and ask for power which will raise them beyond the reach of all future supervision, and shall we give them this means and then see if they repent and do justice? Shall we place a weapon in their hands, and wait and see if they use it right, if not, then struggle to recover it? Let us rather have assurances. Let us rather have pledges, bonds, and surety, so that whether they desire or no to do right and be loyal, they must do so. Policy and necessity combine in so demanding. We know that it would save us money and decrease our taxes if we admitted the South, and it is a sign of our action being for the general good that we deny ourselves to secure future safety. It is not malice, it is duty and wisdom that make us act as we do.

Until near the conclusion of the article the writer preserves his temper, and speaks with quiet reason; but as he approaches the end it seems that fury seizes him, and he foams at the mouth. He talks about "bigoted radicals," "sectional hatred," "blood-thirsty vindictiveness," and the like, and lessens our opinion of his good sense. With that, however we have nothing to do. It is too prevailing a tone in Southern journalism for us to complain of it here; but in *De Bow* we had hoped better things. We join, however, with the author in wishing that the day may not be far distant when we shall see the Southern Representatives once more in their accustomed seats. How soon it will arrive rests entirely with the South herself. Shall it be soon, or shall years roll by, while obstinate pride and latent treason shall exclude from representation ten great Commonwealths? The South must decide.

Something About Texas.

THE present time is marked by unusual enthusiasm in planning and prosecuting works of material progress throughout our younger and sparsely populated States. A vast chain of canals and railways, wanting but a few links here and there, which are being rapidly supplied, already binds the extremities of the country together. The North now carries on a large and increasing commerce with the South, from Portland to Galveston, along a continuous line of steam communication, and the irresistible perseverance of human will has crossed the Isthmus of Panama with a double band of iron rails over a causeway sown with the bones of thousands who perished in the construction of the highway.

But while these huge labors have triumphed in the face of every obstacle, there is one spot upon our map where, by a singular neglect, internal improvement has as yet made but comparatively little advance, although the path is free and inviting in every direction, and great inducements are held out to encourage enterprise. We allude to Texas.

It is strange, yet most true, that of all of our later acquisitions of territory, his charming region of fertile plains and majestic woods, stretching along some three hundred and fifty miles of coast, indented with numerous excellent harbors, extending inward to a remarkably level country, without impediment of stubborn mountain or fœtid morass—possessing a peculiarly agreeable and salubrious climate, a soil rich with the untouched vegetable deposits and decays of centuries, and spotted here and there with well-timbered forests of the most valuable trees. It is most strange, we say, that this, of all other infant States, is least known and appreciated, and least invaded and improved by the march of the age's progress. Why is there not a perfect system of railways connecting all the available parts of Texas with our great commercial centres, and giving a happy impetus to the tide of emigration towards, and successful agricultural industry upon, its verdant prairies?

The advantages of Texas for railway construction and communication are not surpassed, if equalled. It is, as we have said, a country of very even surface; its soil is of marvellous fecundity, and its productions, already valuable, are capable of being rendered immensely abundant and important. Its facilities of water traffic internally are comparatively limited; it abounds in fine timber; its climate is remarkably healthful and genial; and, finally, the Government of the State holds out liberal encouragement to tempt the cupidity and insure the success of our railway financiers and capitalists.

Let not those rolling miles of field and forest, then, remain long fallow and neglected, save by the wild deer and the solitary hunter. There may be—indeed, there are—within its recesses veins of the same sparkling ore for which our young men have braved death in its most fearful forms amid the wilds of California; strong arms and willing hearts are all that is required to find it, and every spadeful of soil turned up will return a munificent reward in plenteous harvests. The goddess of agriculture is the veritable deity of the fabled Ophir! Spread your railways over Texas, people it with some of the sturdy laborers who now waste their energies in discontent at home, or in hopeless toil and sickness amid the miasmata of the further gold regions, and the ships and cars of commerce will eventually pour into the lap of the nation the wealth of the genuine El Dorado—the staples of an universally productive soil, which are everywhere imperatively necessary to mankind, and must always command the readiest market and the surest profits.

A Fallacy Exposed.

THE WAY THE PEOPLE UNDERSTAND IT.—The Southern States claimed, and the North denied, the right to secede from the Union. Both believed they were right, and appealed to the arbitrament of war. The North conquered. The South accepted the result. What, then, do we maintain that States which we said could not get out of the Union, *are out of it?*—*N. Y. Times.*

—The *Times* parades this fallacy so frequently that it really must believe there is something in it. It apparently does not perceive that the dilemma which it trots out regularly every other day, and sometimes oftener, rests on the shallow trick of a mere play upon the words, "out of the Union," which any school-boy might expose.

When we said the Southern States "could not get out of the Union," the expression "out of the Union" meant, out of the jurisdiction, power, authority, rule of the Union—independent of it. When we now say the Southern States *are* "out of the Union," the expression is used in an altogether different sense, and means non-participation in the Government of the Union. They are *in the Union*, in the sense that they are within its boundaries, under its jurisdiction, and subject to its laws. They are *out of it*, in the sense that, as political communities, they have lost that *participation in the Government of the Union* which they once enjoyed, but which they voluntarily abandoned by their secession, and fully forfeited by their rebellion.

The trick of the *Times* consists in its covering up this double meaning and use of terms, and is unworthy of a newspaper which pretends to deal in a spirit of candor with the grave problems of the hour.

Death of a Young Journalist.

GEORGE COLLIER BOWER, Esq., late one of the city editors of the EVENING TELEGRAPH, died suddenly at his residence in this city to-day. A sketch of his life and services upon the TELEGRAPH, and other journals, will be found elsewhere.

SINGULAR SUICIDE—A PRIVATE GUILLOTINE.—A strange case of suicide has taken place at the Sussex Hotel, in Bouverie street, London. A man who passed by the name of Velleus occupied a room in the basement of the house, where he had been in the habit of shutting himself up and allowing nobody to go in. Some time since, after he had not been seen for several days, the hotel people resolved to break in his door, and found he had contrived a species of guillotine, by means of which he had nearly severed his head from his body. He had removed his bedstead, and placed a bench between it and a cupboard. To the post of the bedstead he had contrived to affix a heavy axe, the handle working freely on a screw. He inserted in the cupboard door a double action pulley, to enable a rope, holding up a stone weighing ninety pounds, to pass through it. He then evidently had lain down on his back on the bench, placed the axe on the side of his neck, and cutting the rope which held the ponderous weight suspended, effectually accomplished his purpose. The edge of the axe was driven into his neck, cutting the jugular vein. The razor with which he had severed the rope was found firmly grasped in his hand when his room was entered.

INDICTMENT OF A CLERGYMAN.—Three indictments have been found in Missouri against the Rev. B. F. Kenny, an aged and eloquent Baptist clergyman, for preaching without taking the "test oath." On these indictments he was arrested at his house about dark, and compelled to ride a distance of ten miles to a place where the next morning he gave security to appear for trial. He is 61 years of age, and has been preaching over 40 years.

A MUTINEER KILLED.—On Friday last a mutiny occurred among the crew on board the ship *Scotland*, at Charleston. They attacked Captain Maynard with knives, and to save his life the first mate, Silas Duell, fired on them, instantly killing James Kelly, and wounding another. The rest of the crew were soon after seized, placed in irons, and committed to jail. Captain Maynard received three wounds.

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from.
Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 26 2mdp

SPECIAL NOTICES.
(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

☞ HAMLET!—HAMLET!!—
A FEW CHOICE SEATS
can be had at the BOOKSTAND, in the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, for
"EDWIN BOOTH'S"
BENEFIT,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
May 4, 1866. 1t*

☞ NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building, S. E. cor. of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore, at No. 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
Cash books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA April 16, 1866.
An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., to act upon a proposition to reduce capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars ($200 000), and to take measures to reduce the expenses of the company, and promote general interest of the same.
5 2 w4t JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5), and also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2) for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 3 6t B. R COMEGYS, Cashier

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.; also, an Extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., both payable on demand, free of taxes.
5 1 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., clear of tax, and payable on demand.
5 1 6t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, May 1, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
5 1 6t W. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

☞ CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
5 1 6t WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BUILDING LUMBER,
FOR SALE LOW, BY
F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

POSITIVE SALE OF
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Etc.,
Made expressly for City Trade, comprising Double and Single Harness, in various styles of mountings.
ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES, ETC. ETC.,
TO BE SOLD
To-Morrow (Saturday) Morning, May 5,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE SALES-ROOMS,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.
Now open for examination.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
1t AUCTIONEER.

BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No 44 North TENTH Street,
4 Below Arch.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds, and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1308, Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 4p

THE MEXICAN DEBT.

Official Statement of the Mexican Minister.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, in a despatch to Mr. Seward concerning the Mexican debt, encloses the following letters, dated in December last. According to this statement, of the loan of 360,000,000 francs that had just been negotiated, Mexico received but 52,500,000. The French army eat up 62,000,000, and the remainder was either applied to the interest on the French and English debt or was swallowed up under the charge of brokerage.

MR. ROMERO TO MR. SEWARD.

(Extract from a letter written by a commercial house in the City of Mexico.)

MEXICO CITY, December 17, 1865.—The three loans put upon the market since the establishment of the empire have burdened the nation with a new debt of nearly $80,000,000. Of this sum only a small part, amounting to about $8,000,000, has been really used for the public service.

The rest has disappeared in the amount withheld for interest in advance on the loans, the difference between the nominal value of the loans and the price at which the bonds were sold, commissions to various bankers and others, expenses of operations on the Bourse, payment of the French army, return of sums advanced for the support of the Mexican forces, snovention to the line of steamers from St. Nazaire, payments on account of the civil list of the Emperor, presents to various favorites, and remittances to Miramar.

In consequence, the finance commission in Paris has at the disposition of Maximilian only a small balance, which will be barely sufficient to cover expenses during the month of January.

MEXICO, Dec 17, 1865.—Although not in round numbers, on account of the danger of intrusting the exact figures in a letter, I propose to give you some idea of the amount of the late loans, their distribution, and the sums that remain to be disposed of, reserving, for some perfectly safe opportunity, the transmission to you of the exact balances and the total amount of the foreign debt since the creation of the Empire.

The acquisition of these important documents will reveal to the world the infamy that has been perpetrated in seeking to load Mexico with enormous sums that have only served to pay the war expenses of France and to enrich our sovereign and other high personages connected with the present order of affairs.

Perhaps in this letter I may be able to enclose you a copy of the *revista* which is periodically sent to the United States, and in that you will find further details of the financial situation of the Empire, but, as it may not be possible, I give you here some idea of it.

Total product of the loans, 360,000,000 francs. Of this—

The French army has received	$12,500,000
Bankers' commissions	5,000,000
Invested in the French Rentes for the conversion of the first loan	4,000,000
Interest on the English debt	6,000,000
Difference between 100 francs and 63 francs, which was the selling price	26,500,000
Reserved for interest in advance on both loans, (discount less than 63 francs,) commissions, brokerages, and other expenses	7,500,000
Received in Mexico	8,000,000
	$69,500,000
Balance remaining to the Government	2,500,000
Total	$72,000,000

Equal to 360,000,000 francs.

From the above sum that remains, there has to be paid on the 15th of February, the stipulated time, the last payment that remains to be made on account of the famous claim of Jecker, which was settled at $5,000,000, and of which $3,000,000 have already been paid. The remaining sum of $500,000 has already been drawn for to cover advances made by the French to the Mexican army in October and November, and $200,000 on the account of $600,000 due to Maximilian for salary up to the end of December.

The Convention of Miramar, as it was signed on the 10th of April, 1864, has been fully and duly carried out, there having been paid monthly to the expeditionary army $471,000, which is the sum monthly accruing, and which has been paid up to the 30th of November of this year. In this way it is easy to see how it is that only the sum of $8,000,000 has remained to come to Mexico.

From the estimate of expenses for December, January, and February, 1865 and 1866, an idea can be formed of the sum expended by the Government of Maximilian. It amounts to $10,000,000. The income from national revenues is estimated at $3,500,000. The balance of the loans is $2,500,000, thus leaving a deficiency of $4,000,000. But it, as I believe, the $2,000,000 to Jecker shall not be paid, and which are included in the above $10,000,000 of expenses, nor the subvention to the railroad, or the $60,000 which are remitted monthly to Yucatan, nor the $15,000 monthly which are remitted to New York for the press and other purposes, as well as various other sums which are not vitally indispensable, I believe that without other sources of supply the existence of the Government may be prolonged until the end of February. From that time forward, neither by the greatest extortions nor by duplicating the exactions of to-day, can its existence be prolonged for six months more.

THE CADIZ BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest of Four of the Robbers—Desperate Fight Between the Arresting Party and the Thieves—$250,000 Recovered.

We have already announced the capture of four of the robbers who relieved the Harrison National Bank, at Cadiz, Ohio, of all of its available assets on Sunday morning last. The Steubenville *Herald*, of Tuesday afternoon, furnishes the following details of the capture:—Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a party of some twelve men, composed of citizens of Jefferson and Harrison counties, this State, and one or two persons from Wellsburg, West Virginia, started out from the town of Lagrange, on the Ohio river, some nine miles below this city, in pursuit of the Cadiz bank robbers. Captain Alexander Smith, of New Alexandria, this county, who has a thorough knowledge of that section of country, led the party of scouts.

After riding some three miles below the town of Lagrange, Smith deployed the party to the right, taking to the hills for the purpose of scouring a region of country somewhat secluded, and where robbers might secrete themselves without being easily detected. Away from the habitable portion of lands belonging to Mr. Samuel Riddle, Wells township, and in a solitary spot, Smith recollected there was an old dwelling which had been unoccupied for years. Having determined on a reconnoissance in that direction, he had the party halted some distance off, and, with Mr. O. Slemmons, of Cadiz, proceeded to the house, where they found a fire had been recently built by some persons for the purpose of cooking. There were live coals still there, and entrails of chickens strewn about, and other evidences that cooking had been going on there recently. Leading from the house and through an adiacent wheat field, and on into a dense thicket, tracks of men's feet were discovered, with some peculiarities, which Slemmons at once recognized as the same as those leading from the hand-car, New Alexandria Station—which he pronounced undoubtedly as those of the robbers, who were evidently not far distant. Captain Smith went to the point of the hill, signalled the party in reserve to come up, deploying to the right and left of a small ravine, one of the party on the opposite hill discovered the five desperadoes closely huddled together, well armed, and with manifestations of resistance. The pursuing party and the robbers, on seeing each other, commenced almost a simultaneous firing—one of the robbers discharged four shots at Charles Hogg, of Cadiz, but without effect. In the meantime, three of the robbers escaped around the point of the hill, two of them were wounded—one shot through the elbow, stunned, fell, and rolled down the ravine. Capt. Smith and a gentleman by the name of Craig, from Harrison county, secured these—one of whom fought like a tiger—but who surrendered on seeing a rifle levelled at him by a young man from this county by the name of Hill; threw down his pistol, and gave himself up a prisoner. Here some $150,000 of the stolen money was found in a carpet sack—besides, Smith took from the pockets of one of the prisoners $163 and a valuable gold watch. The $150,000 secured on the ground was taken charge of by Mr. C. Hogg, and subsequently deposited in the Wellsburg Bank. Smith, in company with others, flanked the express train on the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad, which stopped, took the two prisoners aboard, who were brought to Steubenville and placed in jail yesterday evening between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock. As the train was starting for Steubenville, one of the party rode up and announced that two more of the robbers had been captured—making four—that one was still at large, and that $100,000 of additional bonds had been secured—making in all $250,163. This news is confirmed this morning, and the two prisoners taken subsequently to those brought to Steubenville were conveyed across the county last night, and deposited for safe keeping in the Cadiz jail. There is no doubt but that the party who robbed the Cadiz Bank are the same that made the attempt on the Wellsburg Bank. Smith took from one of them a magnifying glass, used in detecting counterfeit bills, which, from description, one of the party had offered to sell to Mr. Jacobs, the Cashier of the Wellsburg Bank, previous to the attempt to rob that institution. The prisoners here are very reticent—have but little to communicate that will lead to their identity—give no names—say they have respectable connections, and have no disposition to bring any of them into reproach by their disreputable acts. The prisoner shot in the arm, a desperate character, is seriously wounded—the arm being shattered by a pistol shot at the elbow, and physicians say this morning that to save his life it will be necessary to amputate the arm above the elbow. The other prisoner's wound is but a slight one—a ball from a pistol passed across his fingers, lacerating them, but breaking no bones. The Jefferson county jail was strongly guarded last night, and a general desire pervades this community that the money may not only be all secured, but that the daring villains be brought to that punishment the character of their crime so justly merits.

THE LATE FORGERIES IN NEW YORK.

The Entire Amount Over $350,000—Further Developments.

It is believed that the full amount of the forgeries of John Ross, the Wall street broker, an account of which appeared in the *Tribune* of yesterday, will amount to about $400,000. The loss of David Groesbeck & Co., of No. 30 Broad street, is now claimed by the firm to be only $19,000, they having loaned that amount to Ross on the spurious Michigan Central Railroad bonds. Otherwise the account which appeared in the *Tribune* was substantially correct.

The losses, so far as ascertained, are as follows:—David Groesbeck & Co., $19,000; Cronise & Co., $63,662; Black & Spaulding, $63,125; the Union Bank, $120,000; the Continental Bank, $90,000; total, $365,787. The twenty bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company held by Groesbeck & Co., which were left by Ross as security for the repayment of money loaned by them to him, are not positively known to have been forged, although it is believed that such is the case. The Union Bank also holds twenty of the same description of bonds, these, too, having been deposited by Ross.

It is not known that any other bank or firm besides the above have been victimized; and in any case it is believed that the entire amount cannot exceed $400,000.

The strangest phase of the whole affair is the fact that of all those who trusted Ross to such an unlimited amount, not a single person knew him intimately, or had the most distant idea what were his resources. He operated heavily, paid the demands on him just long enough to let his name be well known upon the street, and then, having victimized all his leading business associates, decamped with the proceeds.

It is believed that Ross has had this object steadily in view since June last, when he first made his appearance upon the street, and to carry out his scheme successfully employed one or more confederates.

The detectives are busily engaged upon the case, but decline to give any information.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Much theatrical advertising and puffing usually leads to a disappointment of the public, but on this occasion all that has been said of the great preparations made for *Hamlet* have fallen short of reality. Not only are all the scenes new, but every detail of furniture and decoration is strictly in accordance with the period.

The architecture selected for the period is the old Gothic of the first period of which we find specimens in Northern Germany, and especially in England. This is as near as the artist and dramatist can come to fixing a date to "Hamlet," who, however, historically lived before the Christian era, and before even this first heavy style of the afterwards elaborate and ornate Gothic existed. But some date had to be taken, and the one chosen is in accordance sufficiently with historical correctness, and is admirably suited to the atmosphere of the poem.

The room in the palace which was usually a room used for a state apartment in every age, ancient or modern, is now a large hall supported by columns, with archways, and with an infinite space leading into a gallery hung with arras. All the scenes are enclosed, all in the same character of sombre, massive grandeur. The Queen's oratory, with its tapestried hangings, is a complete specimen of the old Gothic magnificence. The front scenes are all in the same style. The scene on the ramparts, with the castle and city in the distance, seen in the moonlight, is admirably conceived, helping, with the material world, the shadowy apparition of the supernatural. It is impossible to find fault with the *mise en scene*, for it is all admirably harmonious, grand, and effective. Not theatrically effective, but artistically, for there is neither tinsel, nor blue or red lights, nor meretricious ornament—all consists in the great art of the painter in his fine perspective, in his study of this period, in the true and artistic coloring. The manner in which this play is put on the stage is a stride, not a step, in the elevation of the dramatic art, applied as it is to the finest, most perfect, and most poetical "Hamlet" of the day. We need say nothing of Mr Booth's "Hamlet." It is what it was before—profoundly studied, admirably read, given with nature, truth, and passion, but utterly without rant. Mr. Booth's costumes are all innovations, correct and full of character, the only defect of one of them being the long skirt, which is not graceful, and which gives the whole costume a resemblance to a Catholic priest. But Mr. Booth took the "Hamlet" of our dreams—such a "Hamlet" as our imagination has evoked while dwelling on the poetry of this marvellous creation. Mr. Tayor's "Ghost" was impressive and grand. In the preparations the "Ghost's" drapery must have been overlooked; it was too short, and withal torn. Madame Celeste's grey gauze drapery is much more shadowy than the blue usually employed. The costumes were all fine and full of character—the men-at-arms all soldierly and solid-looking in their armor. Mr. Barron, who was full of force and power, as "Laertes," went forward a few centuries in his velvet costume. Mr. Griffith's "Polonius" was judiciously subdued, yet sufficiently humorous. His costume, though admirable in form, was incorrect in the tinsel ornaments—they were out of keeping, and gave him the appearance of a wizard. The "Queen" is the best part Miss Graham plays, for it requires only stateliness and dignity. She looks it admirably, though, of course, too young; but "Queen Gertrude" must have been a handsome woman to have inspired so much mischief. We regret to speak of Miss Germon's "Ophelia." We have seen her play pathetic, simple parts charmingly, but she has not a correct conception of "Ophelia." Her costume, too, is modern, and without character. Mr Chester played the "King" with good effect and with great luxury of costume, changing at almost every act. The ladies of the court should have some counsel given them with regard to their costumes; they mar the picture utterly; and that no such curiosity should occur, is essential in the object attained by this grand, characteristic, and artistic getting-up of *Hamlet*. The house was crowded to excess, and all the intellect of the city was there to judge and to enjoy this finest artistic treat we have had for years.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Mitchell's last night and her benefit when she will play, for the last time, "Amrie," in *Little Barefoot*. To-morrow Mr. Sinn's grand benefits. The matinee will be attractive, with all the company and a piece of intense interest, *The Hut of the Red Mountain*. Miss Daly and Miss Pennoyer in the evening, both popular actresses, will complete the wonderful sensation attraction of this bill.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Last benefit of Madame Celeste, the last time we shall ever have an opportunity of seeing her, for she sails shortly for Australia, and will probably never return here. The play will be *St. Mary's Eve*.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This evening El Nino Eddie takes a farewell benefit, previous to his departure for Europe. Madlle Forrestel is a real wonder, and will appear during the coming week. The other novelties are attractive.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their usual public rehearsal to-morrow afternoon, with the following programme:—

Ouverture "Le Roi de Yoetot" (by request)	A. Adam
Eulogy of Tears (by request)	P. Schubert
Gedanken (thoughts) on the Alps Waltz	John Strauss
Allegretto from Seventh Sinfonie	Beethoven
Ouverture, "Fair Melusina"	Mendelssohn
Quartette from "Rigoletto"	Verdi
Rondo and Finale from "Don Pasquale"	Donizetti

The last public rehearsal of the season will take place on May 26th.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Francois Ravel will take a benefit, playing the *Magic Flute* and the *Schoolmaster*, presenting also Young America and the usual attractions. There will be a grand matinee to-morrow at two o'clock.

MEAD & SMYTH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 tf

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT AND Grain Farm of 173 Acres, in Kent county, Delaware, a quarter of a mile east of Kenton, a station on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and about six miles south of Smyrna. The property is handsomely situated, well improved and productive. The dwelling a neat frame, containing eleven (11) rooms. The barn one of the finest in the county.

At present, land sufficient to keep one hand employed, and a garden well supplied with fruit, and planted abundantly with vegetables, are reserved with the dwelling; the spring tillages and harvests are rented on shares. A purchaser can therefore take possession immediately, without embarrassment to himself or the operations of the farm.

It is first-class property, in a highly improved neighborhood, and is offered below the present market price of such land.

Price, $16,000; one-half cash.

Address HENRY JOHNS,
4 11wfm12t* Kenton, Delaware.

COTTAGE AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, at 10 o'clock, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Chester Township, less than half a mile from the city limits, containing nearly FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, on which is a good substantial House, built in Cottage style, containing ten rooms.

Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable, chicken house, etc.

The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. etc.

The property is within five minutes walk of Thurlow's Station and fifteen minutes of Chester Station, and has a fine view of the river.

Possession given at once. From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence.

For further information, apply to

GEORGE BAKER, Chester,
Or JOHN GANTNER,
5 1 12t* Tradesmen's Bank, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS Chester county COUNTRY RESIDENCE, completely furnished and newly refitted; large barn, poultry-house, ice-house filled, spring-house, plenty of pasturing, fine cold springs, splendid shade, an excellent garden, with crops in the ground, an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces, grapes, cherries, currants, strawberries etc. Situation high, beautiful, and perfectly healthful. Excellent boating, splendid fishing and good shooting. Apply to GEORGE W. STULL, Jr., at C. M. S. Leslie's office, No. 727 SANSOM street, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. 5 3 4t*

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Homesburg; beautiful situation and perfectly healthful; superior Dwelling, with all the modern conveniences, and three acres of land; bounded by Oakland avenue, Mill, Decatur and Cambridge streets; tastefully laid out with shade and fruit trees. Stable, Coach House, Laundry, etc. Near to the Holmesburg Railroad Station and Bristol turnpike; access frequent. Immediate possession. For further particulars see handbills and catalogue of M. Thomas & Son's sale of May 8.

GEORGE W. STULL, Jr., Conveyancer,
5 1 6t* No. 727 Sansom street.

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.

Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 1m5p

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

TO RENT.—A FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply on the premises, No. 397 South TWENTY-FIRST Street. 5 2 4t*

DEAN'S MAMMOTH TOBACCO STORE.—1st.—We have been forced, by the rapid increase of our business, to enlarge our store. We have now the largest Cigar and Tobacco Store in the United States, the best stock and the largest assortment.

Call at DEAN'S, 413 CHESNUT Street.

2D.—WE CAN NOW SELL, AT WHOLESALE, at a very low figure, and we can retail at less than the regular wholesale price, as our expenses are less than nothing.

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

3D.—WE KEEP A BETTER CLASS OF TOBACCO and Cigars than any other house in this city, and sell at a lower price.

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

4TH.—WE HAVE OVER 200 DIFFERENT kinds of Cigars, varying in price from $6 per thousand to $150 per thousand. Our Cigars are known, by good judges, to be far superior to all others. Ask any one where you can get the best Cigars at one-half what others sell; he will say:—Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

5TH.—WE HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF Smoking Tobacco, viz.:—

Cuba Shorts, 25 cents per pound.
Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Havana and Lynchburg mixed Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
Lynchburg and Plug Cut, mixed Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia Lynchburg Smoking 80 cents per pound.
Virginia Killickinick Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia, very fine Smoking, $1 per pound.
Virginia Light Golden Leaf Smoking, $1 50 per pound.

The above prices are fifty per cent. less than others sell for.

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

6TH.—WE HAVE A VERY FINE STOCK OF Plug Tobacco, viz.:—

Sugar-cured Seamless Navy, per pound		90 cents.
Black Fat Virginia Navy,	do.	85 cents.
Prime Western Navy,	do.	80 cents.
Good Western Navy,	do.	70 cents.
Common Western Navy,	do.	65 cents.
Virginia Black Fat Cavendish,	do.	90 cents.
Prime Western Fat Cavendish,	do.	80 cents.
Bright Va. Prime Plain do.	do.	$1 50.
Bright Va. Good do.	do.	$1 00.

And all other kinds of Tobacco at from 40 cents per pound upwards; a discount on 5 pounds or upwards.

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

7TH.—WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR OLD CUSTOMERS, and new ones come by thousands to get

Dean's Ten Cent Yara Cigars.
Dean's Ten Cent Havana Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Yara Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Havana Cigars.
Antiquits, Five Cent Seed and Havana Cigars, do do. do.
De Cabanos, do. do. do.
Imported Havana Six Cent Cigars.
Imported Havana Two and Eight Cigars

Call at DEAN'S, No 413 CHESNUT Street

8TH.—WE FIND OUR EXPENSES ARE NOW less than nothing, and having the largest and best store in the city, we can afford to sell much less than any wholesale dealer in the city, and retail for a trifling advance. To be convinced, call at

DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

9TH.—WE HAVE BUILT UP A TRADE IN three years that astonishes the Tobacconists; many of them are envious but do as we did; keep the best; sell the cheapest; advertise, advertise.

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

10TH.—WE HAVE NOW A VERY FINE store, a very large stock, and no expenses for rent, etc. We can now sell at such a low price that old customers cannot afford to leave us, and new ones come in crowds. We have room enough for all.

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

P. S.—We have gentlemanly clerks and no loafers. Country merchants are requested to send for our price list. 5 4fmwlm

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

IMMENSE SALE OF HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC. On Saturday Morning,

next, 5th instant, at the Store, No. 1020 Chesnut street, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, a large assortment of Harness, made expressly for city trade, consisting of all kinds of double and single, and in various styles of mounting; light double and single in covered mounting, gilt silver and black lined; double and single express, in silver and brass mounting; dearborn, etc.

Also, a fine assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, etc. 5 2 3t

SPECIAL SALE OF IMPORTED MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

B. Scott, Jr., calls especial attention of art connoisseurs to an important sale of about 100 imported modern oil paintings of the English, French, Dusseldorf and Flemish Schools, to take place at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Thursday and Friday evenings, 10th and 11th instant, at 7½ o'clock.

Particulars hereafter. 5 4 7t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

IRON WIRE, WASHERS, BRASS SCREWS, HAMMERS, MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE, ETC., On Tuesday Morning at 10 o'clock,

a quantity of Iron Wire; about 1000 pounds Iron Washers, assorted, brass and Iron Wood Screws, Brass Locks, Copper Nails, Blank Keys, Planes, Mortice Locks, 20 doz. steel-faced Hammers, American Steel Shears, and other miscellaneous hardware. 5 4 2t

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, ROCKINGHAM AND GLASSWARE, ETC., On Tuesday Morning.

At 9½ o'clock, a very large assortment of the above named wares which will be sold in open lots, suitable for city and country retail storekeepers. 5 4 3t

FASHIONS 1866.

RECOMMEND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

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SKIRTS

They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs. They are acknowledged by all Ladies, throughout the length and breadth of the land, to be the most Perfect and Agreeable SKIRT ever invented, and unequalled in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort and, Economy.

The Last New Style

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Which is the MOST BEAUTIFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT ever worn, being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dress—so says "Godey's Lady's Book;" "Frank Leslie's Fashion Magazine;" "Demarest's Monthly Magazine of Fashions;" "Le Bon Ton;" "The Boudoir of Fashion;" and the Fashion Articles of the different Newspapers.

See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, proclaiming the great SUPERIORITY of these

CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole owners of the PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

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STILL ANOTHER GREAT

TRIUMPH

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EVANS & WATSON

SAFE.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—

GENTS:—I had one of your well-known Fire Proof Safes in the very destructive fire which occurred early this morning at J. D. Jones' steam saw and planing mill.

The Safe fell from the third story, and after its recovery from the ruin it was opened, and the books and papers found perfectly preserved much to my entire satisfaction. This is the second Safe or your make that I have had tested by fire, and it again affords me much pleasure to say that I esteem your Fire-Proof Safes worthy of every one's consideration requiring a perfect security against fire.

Yours, very truly,

C. LE'OURNEAU.

On hand and for sale at prices lower than other makers, a large assortment of our justly celebrated Safes for Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-house use.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

EVANS & WATSON,
5 3 3t No. 16 S. FOURTH Street.

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.

H. DIXON,
4 16wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE OFFERING DAILY

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

HATS AND BONNETS,

INCLUDING THE POPULAR

JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.

2 18 3mrp

726 CHESNUT STREET.—We are prepared to offer TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, AT A VERY LARGE REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.

Our stock includes all the latest shapes of STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
AND GYPSIES,
BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND,
IN EVERY SHADE,
RIBBONS
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS,
TO MATCH MATERIALS,
FINE LACES, ILLUSION NETS, ETC. ETC.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.

We solicit an inspection of our stock, and do not doubt that for completeness or assortment and moderation of price it cannot be equalled.

Give us a call.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
4 13 fmw 12t No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MISS C. O'BYRNE,

In her New and Elegant Store,

No. 807 ARCH Street,

Has now open a large stock of the choicest

FRENCH MILLINERY.

A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department.

Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY. Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FROM $6·50 TO $25·00.

5 2 1m5p] No. 611 MARKET Street.

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

C. BENKERT & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to

No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.

Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.

Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.

The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S

And Boys' Wear,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

AT HELWEG'S,

No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.

First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27

THE EAGLE GAS STOVES

Are warranted to BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC.

NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,

And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.

G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES 27 WRINGER.

The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.

G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27 DOTY WASHING MACHINE.

For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27

ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC.

At G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19fmwlm No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.

4 7 3mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD

WILL OPEN

THEIR NEW STORE

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

ON

Wednesday, May 9,

WITH A NEW STOCK

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31

REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

SPRING CLOAKS,

IN CLOTH AND SILK, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

PARIS MADE GARMENTS.—A new opening, at one-half cost of importation.

FINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND CIRCULARS, all at Reduced Prices.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

REDUCED PRICES.

The Subscribers have just received a fresh invoice of

EMBROIDERED CLOTH

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

Which, with the large assortment before on hand, will be sold at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

Importers and Dealers

IN HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

4 25 wfm6t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving their Spring importation of

House Furnishing Dry Goods,

Comprising all the best varieties of

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW AND BOLSTER CASINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
CHAMBER AND BATH TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

And every other article of Furnishing Dry Goods required to commence housekeeping or supply the wants of a family.

SPRING HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

The subscribers, with increased facilities for the transaction of the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT of their business, invite attention to their ample and well-selected Stock of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
MERINO AND SILK VESTS, DRAWERS, ETC.

New Stock, and at the Reduced Prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

4 20 fmw2crp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE,

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 rp

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 4 23 6t

SPECIAL PARIS AND CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

PARIS, April 20.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE CZAR.

On Sunday last, at 4½ P. M., the Czar Alexandre II, after having taken his ordinary airing in the *Jardin d'Ete*, at St. Petersburg, was about to enter his carriage, on his return to the Palace, when an individual approached and fired a pistol shot at his Majesty, who fortunately escaped unhurt. The assassin was arrested on the spot. As yet nothing is known regarding the culprit, either as to what country he belongs, or what motive he had to attempt so odious a crime. However the case may be, there can be but one feeling on the subject, that of universal indignation. The history of Russia has already been too deeply stained with blood, and but too many of its sovereigns have fallen victims by the hands of assassins. In every country of Europe, it is sad to relate, the position of a sovereign is a most dangerous one, but more so in Russia than elsewhere.

Without turning our eyes from our own country, how many attempts have been directed against the life of Napoleon III! It is a long list, and we have not arrived at the end as yet, for almost every year there are

ARRESTS MADE AT PARIS OF ITALIANS CONSPIRING AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR.

A few days ago the police received intelligence that two individuals were on their way from Italy to Paris, and that it was supposed that the object of their journey was the perpetration of a crime. Agents of the secret police were immediately despatched to the Swiss frontier, and the two individuals were kept under strict surveillance until their arrival at Paris, when the certitude of their odious design was made manifest. Owing to the activity of the police, the Emperor has escaped from the danger which menaced him.

TRIUMPH OF THE GOVERNMENT AT STRASBURG.

The election at Strasburg has proved a most complete victory for the Government, and great have been the rejoicings at the Tuileries and elsewhere, in consequence thereof. The Government candidate, Monsieur de Bussiere, has gained advantage over his opponent by a majority of 10,000 against a total of 30,000 voters. In all truth, it must be owned that, as far as regarded the *town* of Strasburg, the majority was in favor of the opposition member; but the rural populations may be said to have voted *en masse* for Monsieur de Bussiere, who thus gained a decided victory for the Government party, which was rendered the more complete by the importance the Liberal press had attached to this result. One of the probable effects of the election of Strasburg will be the consolidation of M. Lavalette in his post as Minister of the Interior, who, for a moment, was thought likely to be obliged to resign his post.

THE FREEDOM OF THE MERCHANT NAVY.

It is some time since I wrote to you about what was going on in the *Corps Legislatif*, which has been re-assembled for the last fortnight. The Chamber has latterly been occupied in discussing a bill, the object of which is to do away with those laws which have have hitherto been most irksome for foreign ships entering French ports. This bill will, if passed, be a real triumph of progress and liberty, and has consequently been severely attacked by M. Thiers and the protectionist party.

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN PAPER WAR.

The dispute of the two great German powers may be justly styled a paper war, by the number of notes exchanged between the two Courts. Eight days ago war seemed inevitable; a few days later matters seemed calmed down; and now the aspect of affairs has become again more serious. The panic which existed last week at the Bourse has recommenced, and the general incertitude causes injury to commerce. In spite of the guarded silence of Napoleon, it is asserted that war will not be declared, because he does not choose that such shall be the case, or, if it bursts out in spite of the opposition of his Majesty, it will fail to disturb the tranquillity of Europe. The great secret of the opposition of the Emperor to all projects of war is that it would interfere with his darling plan, the great Exhibition of 1867, which he is determined to realize in spite of all the manœuvres of Messrs. Bismark and Company.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

The works are being carried on most rapidly, and in another month or six weeks a certain number of exhibitors will be able to commence to instal their goods. The entire building will be ready for the reception of the different articles to be exhibited. The plans *en relievo* of the principal cities of America are looked forward to with the greatest curiosity, as is also the model of the gigantic tunnel which is to connect England with the Continent.

The East intends, if possible, outrivalling the West, and Egypt alone has appropriated the enormous sum of *one million* to the installation of its products. We shall behold a Turkish *mosque*, and the model of the palace of the Persian Shah, and even Morocco and Japan intend sending specimens of their varied works of art and industry.

En attendant all these marvels, we shall have in the course of a few days

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF BEAUX ARTS,

at which can be seen the principal paintings and statuary of our most celebrated French artists. This exhibition is held in the *Palais de l'Industrie*, where also there is just now an

EXHIBITION OF CARRIAGE HORSES,

where all the fashionable world has sent its most beautiful specimens of horse-flesh, and in which the Imperial stable figures most conspicuously.

M. RENAN'S APOSTLES.

The author of the "Life of Jesus" has just published his new work entitled the "Apostles," which gives a history of the disciples from the death of Jesus to their dispersion, and the author avoids all questions of a controversial nature. The work is well written, and contains some descriptive passages of great beauty of language.

HIGH LIFE.

Spring has at last arrived, and the *elite* of Paris, like the butterflies, have adorned themselves with their gayest raiment, and have plunged into the round of *fete champetre*. There was a most brilliant *fete de nuit* given a few nights ago at the Turkish Embassy, as also a grand ball at the *Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres*. In a word, all the most aristocratic mansions have thrown open their *salons* for a series of *soirees dansantes*.

LATEST NEWS.

The author of the attempt on the life of the Emperor Alexander belongs to the class of the *petite noblesse* of Russia, which has been reduced almost to poverty by the emancipation of the serfs. A peasant, who at the moment the assassin was about to fire on the Emperor, happened to be close beside him, very fortunately seized the murderer by the arm, and thus the shot was rendered harmless. In reward for this service, the Emperor has raised the peasant to the rank of a nobleman. I must add that it was the Emperor himself who seized the assassin by the throat, which is a proof of his perfect *sang froid*. He would, however, have shown greater nobleness of heart had he let the miserable wretch be arrested by the hand of another.

A FRENCH ANTIQUARY AT FAULT.—The Civil Tribunal in Paris recently gave judgment in an action brought by M. Beurdeley, a dealer in objects of art, against M. Normandin, a jeweller, to recover the sum of sixteen hundred francs which he had paid the latter for a bronze and enamel casket in the Byzantine style, supposing it to be of ancient manufacture, whereas it was in reality a modern imitation. M. Normandin resisted the demand, and explained that having been entrusted by one of his customers with the sale of the casket, and not knowing the exact value, he sent a shopman with it to M. Beurdeley, who was reputed to be well versed in antiquities, to ask his opinion as to its worth. The latter declared that the casket was antique, and having learned from the bearer that M. Normandin would sell it for sixteen hundred francs, intimated that he would keep it, paid the money, and presented ten francs to the shopman. The defendant therefore maintained that, as the plaintiff had made the purchase on his own judgment, and not in consequence of the defendant's representations, the sale was valid. The tribunal, after hearing this statement, which was not contradicted, rejected the plaintiff's demand with costs.

DISEASED HUMORS OF THE EYE.—A curious optical instrument has been invented by M. Houdin in France. It is termed an iridiscope, and has for its object the detection of diseased conditions of the humors of the eye. It consists simply of a concave shell, having a small aperture in its centre. The patient uses the iridiscope himself in the following manner:—The instrument being placed upon the eye, he looks through the aperture at diffused light, and if the humors of the eye be altered in character minute particles will be seen floating in the field of vision. M. Houdin says its principle is something like that upon which a water caraffe is held up to the light to detect whether its contents are pure.

OBJECTING TO A CHILD.—Herr Egestorff, of Hanover, one of the largest engine manufacturers in Germany, has withdrawn his proposal to send specimens of his engines to the Paris exhibition, on the ground that the Emperor has appointed a child to be President of the Exhibition and that the exhibitors have thereby been subjected to treatment which no German especially should willingly submit to.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS FOR PARIS.—The directors of the English Credit Mobilier and of the National Bank of London recently met in Paris, together with a large number of French and English engineers, in connection with a proposed underground railway in that city. Only one point is said to have been settled at this meeting, that of constructing all the lines parallel to the course of the Seine.

PORTRAITS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—A portrait gallery is to be formed on an extensive scale during the Paris Exhibition of 1867. A building for the reception of portraits will be erected in the Champs Elysees, and the celebrities whose likenesses are to form the gallery will be grouped according to the ages they illustrated, and their portraits will be classed by centuries.

POLISH PROPERTY PASSING TO THE GERMANS.—Some of the most valuable property in Poland is now passing into the hands of Germans. The sugar refinery at Rudza, near Lodz, has been sold to Herr Loewenburg for 282 510 roubles, and the estates of Count Zamoyski at Jodlowiec and Siedlec to Herr Simund for a million roubles.

AN ANTI-JESUIT PROFESSOR DISMISSED.—The Belgian papers announce that M. Ubaghs, Professor of Philosophy in the Catholic University of Louvain, who for twenty years has been engaged with the Jesuits in a controversy on the subject of tradition, has been dismissed. All his works have been placed in the *Index Expurgatorius*.

—An interesting little daughter of Peter S. Pooles, of Westerly, R. I., was fatally poisoned on Sunday the 22d ultimo, by taking creosote. She was about four years of age, and was playing with an older sister, aged about six years, when they found the bottle containing creosote in a bureau. The older sister tasted it and then gave it to the younger, who swallowed a quantity sufficient to produce death in fifteen minutes.

PROPOSALS.

POSTPONEMENT.—

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865, with the name and address of the Patentee and the character and date of the Patent on each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1862, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration. Awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

The advertisement for proposals dated the 23d of April, 1866, is withdrawn.

4 30 mwfstmy7] JOHN D. DEFREES,
Superintendent of the Public Printing.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-18t U. S. Army.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, AT FORTRESS MONROE Va.
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 26, 1866.

The following articles of irregular clothing will be sold at Public Auction, at Government Clothing Storehouse, on road leading to Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, Va., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

5160 pairs leggings, new.
3686 pairs trowsers, new.
56 citizens' coats, new.
22 pairs brogans, new.
7 Marine jackets, new.
28 Zouave vests, new.
23 Zouave scarfs, new.
19 Zouave caps, new.
2 Zouave jackets, new.
164 great coats, damaged.
122 dress coats, damaged.
50 hats and caps, damaged.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers must remove their property within five days from date of sale.

By order of Quartermaster-General.

JOHN LIVERS,
Military Storekeeper United States Army.
E. F. JAMES,
4 27 16t Auctioneer

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS,

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited for the purchase of 570 ARMY WAGONS,

in lots of not less than twenty-five.

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Colonel Tompkins the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his Post Office address, endorsed "Proposals to purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 20 16t Depot of Washington.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until

MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843 860 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:—

18 000 feet 1¼ inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
73,400 feet 4 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6 500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,000 feet 4 inch Hickory.
89,000 feet 1¼ inch Ash.
74 500 feet 2 inch Ash.
86,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash.
3,500 feet 2 inch Pine.
24 800 feet 3 inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
25,000 feet 2 inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address, endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 4 14t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government, Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General,

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Embard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1036 Water street.
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 865 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Ellreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
J. F. Thomas, No. 126 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. K. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying fact to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 N. NINTH street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver," or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns, and inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house.

Yours,
REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28mwfm* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE

VELVET CARPETS,

NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,

WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS,

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3 20 3mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),

NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CARPETINGS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ONE THOUSAND ROLLS

FRESH

CANTON MATTING,

ALSO,

TWO HUNDRED ROLLS

CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.

All Widths and Styles,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

[3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.

GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

The choicest Liquors always on hand.

No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.

3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

STOCKS bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

520s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 15 §

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, &c 3 2 3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS

AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES.
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES,

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces TIQUES in all varieties of styles and price, ranging to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

These of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 46

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7

GEO. A. COOKE

OFFERS

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market.

Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton

ALSO, THE GENUINE

EAGLE VEIN COAL

Same sizes, same price.

A Superior Quality of

LEHIGH COAL

Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.

I advise my friends, and the public generally, to buy in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street

EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 22 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 8 §

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 2 15

Tea-Pots and Cream Jugs.

Strange to say, the tea-pot is a modern invention. The ancients never saw the tea plant, nor tasted that delicious beverage which "cheers but not inebriates." Among the remains of ancient Egypt you will find plenty of earthen jars once filled from the sacred Nile; the mighty empire of Aziak has still its cinerary urns to show; the earthen-ware of Celtic peoples is constantly coming to light; and Etruria, the long vanished home and kingdom of the arts, preserves to this day her vases of every shape and unrivalled beauty; but none of these extinct nations possessed that precious tea pot which every hovel in England can boast. The case is not the same with the cream jug. The museum of Gregory XVI contains numerous vessels which the Etruscans probably used for milk. Virgil tells us of the pails in which the Latin peasants carried their goat's milk to market at daybreak; and every reader of the "Georgics" remembers what pains they took to render the milk savory—how they fed the ewes on clover, lotus, and salt herbs, that so they might drink more water from the brooks, and yield more copious and tasty milk, having a pleasant smack of salt. As to asses' milk, the Roman belles used to bathe in it as certain Parisians are said to do in champagne; and we may be quite sure that those who knew the value of milk so well had no lack of elegant and costly jugs in which to serve it.

Tea must wind up our breakfast, even if coffee takes the precedence; it must follow the late dinner, and be served in every gentlewoman's boudoir at five o'clock. To the Englishman it scarcely comes amiss at any hour. It is the student's stimulant, the invalid's medicine; and to the lone woman in her old age it is more than her spinning-wheel ever was, or her cat or her canary ever can be. It affords "the nice young gentleman for a tea-party" an admirable opportunity of displaying his affectation, and cracking his feeble jokes. It is the most social of all beverages, and the already immense consumption of it here is decidedly on the increase.

Although the Chinese send us their tea, we are not indebted to them for their teapots. They have each a teacup, furnished with a lid, in which the tea is made separately. The leaf, chopped up very small and almost in powder, is put into the cup in the quantity required. Then hot water is poured upon it, and the lid replaced. When it has stood a little time they stir it up and drink it quite hot and turpid, without sugar and cream. It is a very different thing from our tea, having a delicious flavor peculiar to the climate. There can be no doubt that the extensive use of the leaf in this country has given a great impulse to the ceramic art.

During long ages its beauty and perfection lay buried in Etruscan tombs. The Italians first raised it from the dust in the fourteenth century, and Luca della Robbia, using glaze and coloring with his terra-cottas, produced the famous Majolida. The delicate art then moving northward, torsook the Tuscan factories, and fixed its home in the little town of Favence, in France. Here and at Nevers, patronized by Catharine de Medici, and improved by Bernard Palissy, it attained high reputation; and its produc ions are well known to collectors of old "china" by the serpents, fish, and other creatures which cover their surface in relief.

The manufacture of porcelain in China and Japan had been common from the first century of the Christian era, but it was not till 1518 that the Portuguese imported it into Europe. Factories followed each other in rapid succession in France and England, but the articles produced cracked easily, and would not bear strong heat. The first real porcelain was made at Meissen, on the Elbe, in 1710, and, under the name of Dresden china, became known all over the world. Its patron, Augustus II, Elector of Saxony, was commonly called the Porcelain King.

The true Dresden teapots and cream jugs have particular marks by which they may be tested, and so have those manufactured at the Hague, Vienna, and Mayence. Sometimes the mark is a shield, at others a wheel, now an eagle with the hind foot raised, and now a stork standing on one leg or flying with a frog in its beak. The Berlin porcelain ranks next after Dresden, but that of Sevres surpasses them both.

Louis XV, in 1756, there founded the great factory which has since become so eminent; and about the same time the Worcester Porcelain Works started as a Company, and Josiah Wedgwood, like another Prometheus, brought the fire of genius into the Staffordshire potteries, and gave new life to their clay. The beautiful green lanes, the banks and nooks, where wild flowers blossom, were the school in which he first learned his art.

The berries in the hedgerows, the clinging ivy, the trailing tendrils of the convolvulus, the strawberry's luscious scarlet, and nature's own exquisite commingling of colors, formed his earliest lessons, his silent but daily teachers. Forced by pain and disease to abandon the work of the thrower, he turned, while still a youth, to the moulder's beard, and there produced the specimen known as "Wedgwood's first teapot," which is carefully preserved at "Etruria."

This little work was the beginning of a career of ceaseless activity. The crippled boy rapidly became an eminent artist, a profound chemist in relation to his art, a philosophical thinker, and a great industrial leader. With self-culture, and on a system self-devised, he moved onward from one success to another. He converted "agate-ware" into imitation of porphyry, sold knife-hafts and snuff-boxes of his own design in this ware in his eighteenth year, and showed extraordinary accuracy and taste in the early Etrurian cream-ware, which was afterwards to attain in his hands such lightness and perfect linear harmony.

The tea-service of our day differs widely from that of our ancestors. Whether made of China-ware or earthenware, it is more shapely and beautiful. The old blue eastern designs, in which truth was outraged and taste disregarded, have passed away or linger only on cottage shelves.

—The Abbe Listz, it is said, goes to all parties in Paris, and is a very jolly monk indeed.

—There are 8000 square miles of coal in Great Britain, and 123,900 in the United States.

—In marriage the heart of a widow is like a furnished apartment, where one is apt to find something left here by a former lodger.

—Professor Bartlett, of the Chicago University, declines the Presidency of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

—Two young men in Troy, N. Y., while serenading a young lady, were badly scalded by enraged papa's throwing hot water upon them.

—Herr Goldschmidt will conduct, and Madame Goldschmidt will sing at the Whitsuntide Lower Rhenish Musical Festival, which is to be held this year at Dusseldorf.

—M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, director of the Suez Canal Company, is to be raised to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor in France.

—General Marcus J. Wright, late C. S. A., is the President of the Southwestern Express Company, with his headquarters at Memphis. It is said that General Marmaduke has gone into the grocery business at St. Louis.

—In 1859 a gentleman by the name of Talbot Green, of Tennessee, afterwards an officer in the late Rebel army, published a popular work entitled "A Winter in the Federal City," in which he positively asserts that "Andrew Johnson, in spite of the fates, would be Chief Magistrate of the United States before the close of the year 1865," that "his administration would be stormy; that he would labor under extraordinary embarrassments, but would eventually make one of the most popular Presidents that ever ruled in America."

—A new system of building has been introduced in Paris. The Boulevard de l'Empereur, which is being finished, between the Place de l'Alma at the western extremity of the Champs Elysees and the old gate of St. Marie, passes over the road at a height of 45 feet to the north of the provision stores on the Quai de Billy. There is not a stone used to sustain the immense causeway. It is all cement, deposited in wooden frames to prevent it from spreading. The Church of Vesinet was built in this manner, but it is the first time that cement has been entirely substituted for stone in a great building in Paris.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.S
UNION DEPOTS
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock o.
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10 5p

ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER,
AND PARLOR SUITES.
AT
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
4 14 1m) Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

WALNUT CHAMBER
AND PARLOR SUITES,
Either Polished or Oiled,
AT
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
4 14 1m) Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf2m

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA,"
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1328 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. December Term, 1865, No. 88. In Divorce.
SARAH E. HAINES, by her next friend, &c., vs. SAMUEL HAINES.
To SAMUEL HAINES, Respondent.—Sir:—The Court have granted a Rule on you to show cause why a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SATURDAY, May 5, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having failed on account of your absence.
JOHN F. BELSTERLING,
4 27 28m1 4* Attorney for Libellant.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50	to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50	to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00	to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m) N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions. Of all descriptions.
Always on hand, Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street. No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Of all descriptions,
Always on hand, Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 5

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Of all descriptions,
Always on hand, Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street. No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street, One door below Seventh street,
The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 5

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate or Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 5
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Of all descriptions,
Always on hand, Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 5 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY (MESSENGER COMPANY.
This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable, trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz., to carry messages, packages, baggage, to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.
Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give freehold security to the amount of fifty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.
The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices, move furniture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Buildings, day or night, etc.
The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger, also or the safe delivery of Messages, Packages, or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feel confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.
The Messengers wear a red cap with the number by which each Messenger may be identified, and a Badge with the inscription
"SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY."
Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges and Tickets in place of written receipts, the Table showing the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time.
Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a Ticket, and the Public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed, thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESPATCH and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger Corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in successful operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe, in New York and Boston, and the Company feel satisfied that their efforts to introduce in this city an institution beneficial both to the working classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.
TABLE OF CHARGES.

1. Single Errands with a H. Work for a certain package.		time.	
5 Blocks	5 cents	½ Hour	20 cents
10 Blocks	10 "	1 Hour	35 "
15 Blocks	15 "	1½ Hour	50 "
20 Blocks	20 "	2 Hours	65 "

Each additional hour 30 cents more.
Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. $1 25
One day. 2 25
N. B.—When more than two men are wanted, orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.
W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent.
4 24 16trp Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 15 No. 114 MARKET Street.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR.
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.
On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three paralle. veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.
Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.
The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.
These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.
A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866
Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.
We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
4 2 3m A. BROWN.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such celebration from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 2 28

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 2 1 9m

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71		$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81		138 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes		194,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,600 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property		170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par.	Market value	$906,560 00
	Real Estate		36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made		121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value		2,910 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer	978 48	
			56,935 37
			$1,263 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. H	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. J. Penington,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,843 18
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Filler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 t123

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Weed,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PAREY, Actuary. 7 28
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaiy,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $160,000
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Hilborn Jones,
William R. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30

GROC

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

WEST JERSEY METHODISM.—The annual report of the progress of the Methodist Churches in the West New Jersey Conference presents that body in a gratifying and prosperous condition. During the past year seven young men were admitted on trial by the late Conference—Peter Provost, Andrew Scott, George B. Wright, Joseph A. Cunn, Henry Bradford, Jacob Price, and E. C. Hancock. There are 150 ministers connected with the Conference, the boundaries of which extend to Lambertsville and New Brunswick on the north, and taking in all the State south of these points. There are 22 648 members, an increase of one hundred and fifty-five over last year; 6122 probationers, an increase of 1499 over last year, making a total membership of 27,770, and a united increase of 1654. There were during the Conference year 319 deaths; 207 churches are reported, va ued at $811,700, and an increase of $107,850 in the year; 55½ parsonages valued at $183 210, an increase of 34 parsonages and $24,850. The benevolent collections amounted in to al to $26,604 42, apart from the ministerial support, being a little less than $1 for each member and probationer. This is divided as follows:—For Conference claimants, $4028 47; for the Missionary cause, $18,404 53; for Tract Society, $747 63; for Bibles, $2686 80, for Sabbath School Union, $786 99. The entire contributions for ministerial support were $86,085-02, of which Trenton District paid $25,832 72; Burlington District, $18,760 14; Camden District, $20,442-09; Bridgeton District, $21,000-03. The highest salary paid is $2000, by the St. James' Church at New Brunswick; the next is $1500, by Third Street Church, Camden; and the third, $1300, by the State Street Church at Trenton. The smallest amounts were at Fairview, Columbus (junior preacher), and at Hartford, the sums paid being $100, $155, and $160. There are 230 Sabbath Schools, having 4287 officers and teachers, 24,711 scholars, and 79.382 volumes in the various libraries.

PATRIOTIC.—The Ladies' Aid Society of Woolwich township, Gloucester county, contributed during the late war $3110 worth of supplies. They are now engaged in raising funds to erect a monument to the heroes from that county who fell in defense of their flag and country.

BURLINGTON COURTS.—The Burlington County Courts have just closed. The grand jury found thirty-seven indictments for various offenses. Thirty-two of the culprits were convicted, and twelve were sent to the State's Prison at Trenton.

CHIME OF BELLS.—The new chime of bells in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, have been set in their proper places, and are said to be excellent toned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG PHILADELPHIA JOURNALIST.—We are called upon to publish the sad announcement of the demise of Mr. George Collier Bower, a distinguished young journalist of this city. Mr. Bower died suddenly this morning, of heart disease, at the residence of his father, northeast corner of Sixth and Vine streets. Mr. Bower had not yet reached the prime of manhood; he was yet a single man; and he was beloved by all who knew him. He combined rare qualities of intellect with the sweetest of dispositions. His nature was entirely free from guile, and his innocence of thought and habit, speech and action, were really childlike. George Collier Bower was a native of Philadelphia; he received a common school education, and entered into the study of pharmacy with his father early in life. He made rapid progress in this important science, but his comprehensive mind meandered into other studies, and Mr. Bower soon became one of our most proficient phonographic reporters. Seven years ago he commenced his journalistic life as reporter for political canvasses. His worth soon became apparent, and he attached himself to the local staff of the *Evening Bulletin*, where he at once took rank as a facile and accomplished writer. Later he was engaged on the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and on that paper achieved his most notable successes. Soon after the commencement of the Rebellion, Mr. Bower was sent to the front as the principal special war correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and his letters from the Army of the Potomac gave their author a proud name for a pleasant and truthful style. His letters were always looked for with anxiety, and read with satisfaction. The writer of this unworthy notice met Mr. Bower on many a bloody field of battle, and always found him far in the front, with note-book in hand, graphically chronicling the passing events; amidst the fury of battle he was utterly devoid of fear. A more intrepid and nobly warlike nature could not have been found in the ranks than that possessed by the lamented young subject of our sketch. In one of the bloodiest conflicts near Richmond, while spurring his steed into the very flame of the enemy's musketry, he was severely wounded, and General Heintzelman urged him to retire, but the brave boy pushed on, holding himself up, as he said, "by grit," until he had obtained full particulars of the battle, and a list of the casualties for the next day's *Inquirer*.

Mr. Bower was a particular friend of Hon. H. J. Raymond, and served as a special war correspondent of the New York *Times*, with great acceptability, for a considerable length of time. After serving in his journalistic capacity throughout all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, Mr. Bower returned to his home in Philadelphia, and his services were at once secured as local editor of THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH, in which position he served faithfully and ably until his failing health forced him to relinquish his favorite profession. During the past six or eight months he has suffered severely at times with the disease which caused his death.

We have only space to add that Mr. Bower was a true Christian; full of filial, fraternal, and humane affection—an honest man and a trusty friend.

He was one of the oldest members of the Press Club of Philadelphia, and was elected the first Secretary of that organization. A special meeting of the Club has been called to do honor to the memory of the deceased.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.—The new base-ball ground and skating park, Twenty-fourth and Ridge avenue, will be inaugurated on Monday, May 7, by a grand match between the Hatters' Alert and Swift Foot Base-Ball Clubs. A band of music will be in attendance during the afternoon.

PATENT MAGIC POWDER.—This new and useful article is very aptly named, for its effects on metallic substances in the way of removing rust, and producing a brilliancy equal to new, are really magical. It is a positive boon to the household, and every house should be supplied with it.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—The reputation of Evans & Watson's Safes is growing every day. They are actual salamanders, upon which the flames seem to have little effect. Their ability to resist the action of heat is perfectly wonderful.

PRESS CLUB.—There will be a special meeting of the Press Club to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to take appropriate action in regard to the death of George C. Bower, one of its original members.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON is going to spend the summer at Long Branch. He has engaged rooms at the Continental Hotel at Long Branch. There is one thing the President will miss at this New Jersey Continental, as well as many others, and that is a Stokes & Co.'s first class Clothing House, that has made our Continental Hotel so famous.

Spring Clothing at low prices, at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

UPHOLSTERY.—Mattings and carpets laid, town and country, *positively* when ordered, at PATTEN'S Upholstery Store, No 1408 Chesnut street.

"AGUA DE MAGNOLIA."—This delightful wash for face and person is superior to any cologne to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation or purify clothing. It is manufactured from the rich Southern magnolia, and is a universal favorite with actresses, opera singers, and all who wish to preserve and improve their personal charms. Sold by all dealers at $1, in large bottles.

PATTEN'S DOLLAR CURTAINS and Dollar Shades. The wonder is he can sell them so low. It is a fact, however. All are getting bargains at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE STORM.—

Hark to the crashing thunder's roar!
See the watery torrents pour!—
There is a chap, in broadcloth drest,
Who has got sponed his Sunday best,
And there's another wight forlorn,
Whose flimsy coat the rain has torn.
It was in me a lucky thought,
When from the Tower two suits I bought
For a small sum,—one very fine,
The other fit for rain or shine!

We have—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as...			$5 00
" " "	Pants	"	4 00
" " "	Vests	"	2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for.....			$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as.....			$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants	"		5 00
" " Cloth Vests	"		4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for.....			20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, in large supply, at a proportionate reduction from former prices; comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys') surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen who usually have their clothing made to measure, can be as well or better fitted from our stock, in garments equal in every respect, at from 25 to 30 per cent. lower prices. Those who prefer can have their goods made to measure in the best manner, with a fine assortment of piece goods to select from.

To CLOTHING DEALERS.

Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

FOREIGN OPINION.—Extracts from English Testimonials, giving evidence of the efficacy of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES"

"I have derived greater benefit from the 'Troches' than from anything I ever tried."
BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
Prime Tenore of the British Operatic Association, London.

"I never knew such a wonderful cure for Hoarseness."
W. RANDALL, Oxford Music Hall.

"I have tried your 'Troches,' and can testify to their efficacy."
CHARLES SLOMAN,
The English Improvisator.

"The 'Troches' give great satisfaction."
T. W. R. LEE, Editor Loughborough *Monitor*.

"Very beneficial in clearing the Throat, when compelled to sing, though suffering from cold,"
AINSLEY COOKE,
Of the "Royal Italian Opera," London.

MISS LOUISA PYNE, of the "Royal Italian Opera," speaks of *"The Troches"* in the highest terms, and uses them constantly to clear and strengthen the voice.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches are invariably efficacious.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.—Helmbold's new store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, has a very large assortment of drugs and chemicals, besides being the principal depot for the sale of Helmbold's well-known preparations. The assistants of this establishment are well qualified in all the branches of their profession, and physicians may depend that all their prescriptions will be conscientiously compounded. All varieties of drugs are here dispensed, of the first quality, and at the most reasonable rates. In addition to the usual stock of drugs, Helmbold keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of his celebrated preparations, the Extracts of Buchu, and the Extracts of Sarsaparilla. The attention and patronage of the public are respectfully solicited, and satisfaction is confidently guaranteed.

Depot at N. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, and No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

LACE CURTAINS, only one dollar; only think of it! Lace curtains, one dollar. Very heavy and much finer curtains, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 dollars. Some of the heaviest curtains ever imported, 12 to 25 dollars. Great bargains in Auction Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROCERS AND MARKETMEN,—
New Bermuda Potatoes,
Onions, and
Tomatoes,
Just at hand, and received weekly.
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street,
New York.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—A large lot of curtains from auction, which are slightly soiled, will be sold half price. They are the most elegant ever introduced in Philadelphia. They were bought low, and will be sold cheap. Those in search of bargains would do well to call at W. Henry Patten's West End Curtain and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Get your Photographs taken now in B. F. Reimer's unsurpassed style, and secure an invaluable likeness at moderate cost; artistical and wonderfully accurate. No. 624 Arch street.

CURTAINS.—Lace Curtains, new Auction Curtains, One Dollar, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WE REFER persons afflicted with diseased Liver to Dr. Lessey's advertisement, under "Medical."

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR—No humbug.—Real Gilt Shades only one dollar, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

MATTRESS AND BEDDING made over at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING,—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

WINDOW SHADE RACK PULLEYS, Roller Ends, Brackets, Knobs, and Tassel Hooks at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BOLTS, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, SASH-weights, Locks, Latches, Catches, and a general variety of Hardware for building or repairing, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRASS COAT AND HAT CHECKS AND KEY Tags with numbers on for hotels, etc., and a variety of Keys and Locksmiths' Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE,
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 1 45

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to
W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 3? N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD VS. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 28. For paving. 6?4 43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets, 17 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 3m*

MARRIED

BETTS—HANCE.—On the 3d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia, Mr CHARLES M. BETTS to Miss LOUIE G., daughter of David E. Hance, Esq., all of this city.

DAVIS—FRY.—On the 14th of April, 1866, by the Rev. J. W. Jackson, GEORGE W. DAVIS, of Harrisburg, to Miss LIZZIE FRY, of Philadelphia.

MILLER—APPLETON.—At St. James' Church, Wednesday, May 2, 1866, by the Rev Dr. Morton, HARRY E. MILLER to JENNIE H. APPLETON.

SLIFER—NUNAMAKER.—On the 4th of March, 1866, by Rev. A. H. Lung, THOMAS F. SLIFER, of Flourtown, Montgomery county, to MARTHA A. NUNAMAKER, of Germantown, Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOWER.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on the morning of the 4th inst., GEORGE C. BOWER, Jr., in the 30th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DETWEILER.—On the 2d instant, Mr. SAMUEL DETWEILER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Chesnut Hill.

FOULKE.—On Wednesday morning, ELIZA M. FOULKE, relict of the late Charles Foulke.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 811 Sansom street, on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GILL.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. ROSANNA GILL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 328 N. Fifteenth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

RUBICAM.—On the 3d instant, JONATHAN RUBICAM, in the 86th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and the Carpenters' Company are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 1025 Wood street, on Monday next, the 7th instant, at 9 o'clock.

SMITH.—On the 2d instant, JENNIE, wife of Edmund Smith, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Edmund Smith, Summer street and Monument road, Bestonville, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Blockley Baptist Church.

STEENSON.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. JANE STEENSON, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. John Steenson, No. 1422 Hanover street, on Monday morning, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

WOLBERT.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 2d instant, Mrs. JULIA, relict of Frederick G. Wolbert, and daughter of the late Henry Mohere.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2111 Spring Garden street, on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No 604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.

Prices reduced to the lowest point
A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order at very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [4 30 1m 8p

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTION.

SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,
BROAD Street, below Walnut.

The Swimming Department of this Institution will open the 1st of MAY, with increased facilities and additional comfort in its accommodations

In consideration of the prompt and liberal support with which the programme of last season was received, no subscription lists have been distributed for this season, but the manager trusts that all those of his patrons desirous to encourage the same plan for the coming season, will enter their names at the office before the 15th of May, bearing in mind that cleanliness, regularity of habits, daily exercise, and an easy heart, has proved at all times the best preventive against disease.

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BATH WILL BE ALWAYS THAT OF SUMMER HEAT.

The Institution will be open for public inspection from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. next Tuesday, the 1st of May and its friends and the public are respectfully invited. Regular instruction to begin on the Wednesday following. 4 30 6t

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of
DR. PLANITZ,
No. 12 N. NINTH Street,
For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.

Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT,

Are Manufacturing their New Styles of

PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING,

And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers.

The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.

IMITATION FRESCO DESIGNS
FOR
Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc.,
PREPARED [4 19 thsm1m

THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. B. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF
STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use on over twenty-five of the Railroads in this country, and on trial by over fifty others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 3? 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND
For sale by WILLIAM L. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $500, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY.
No. 304 Chesnut Street
PHILADELPHIA. 16

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon
45 RUE RICHELIEU PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.

This syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anæmia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial in *Brazil, and entirely in fashion.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.

Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOTS:

In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU.

In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,
No. 129 GRAND Street.

IN PHILADELPHIA,
[3 19 mth3m
At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY April 16 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11.45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11.15 A. M., 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. The 4.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8 and 9.30 A. M., 4 and 6.30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4.36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.46, 8.46, 10.14 and 11.40 A. M., 4.43, 5.40, 7.26 and 10.26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7.35 A. M., Way-mail, 8.20 A. M., Express, 1.10 P. M., Express, 6.35 P. M., Express, 8.20 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4.40 and 8.52 A. M., and 3.38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5.23 and 9.38 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6.15 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4.45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5.00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4.15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark Elkton, Northeast Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11.30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8.25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6.?0 P. M.

4 16 B. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the office, No. 901 Chesnut street, will receive attention

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—		
Mail Train	at	8.10 A. M
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	10.00 "
Fast Line	at	12.00 M
Parkesburg	at	1.00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	2.30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at	4.00 "
Pacific Train, No. 2	at	5.30 "
Erie Mail*	at	9.00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at	11.10 "
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:		
Cincinnati Express	at	1.10 A. M
Philadelphia Express†	at	7.10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8.20 "
Parkesburg	at	9.00 "
Lancaster Train	at	12.30 P. M.
Fast Line	at	1.10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4.40 "
Day Express	at	5.50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9.10 "

*Daily, except Saturday. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Have been opened at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as tickets, can be had on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUSK, No. 137 DOCK Street. 3 12

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA:
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9.15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1.55 P. M., arrive at New York 3.40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philada.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fifth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent.
M 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8.20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9.10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7.10 minutes, 8, 9.40, 11.40 A. M., 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40, and 10.40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9.10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7.40 minutes A. M., 12.40, 5.40, and 9.25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8.35, minutes, 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8.05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7.50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8.35 minutes, 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8.05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8.20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5¾, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, LUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.